

ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 28
WHOLE NUMBER 756.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

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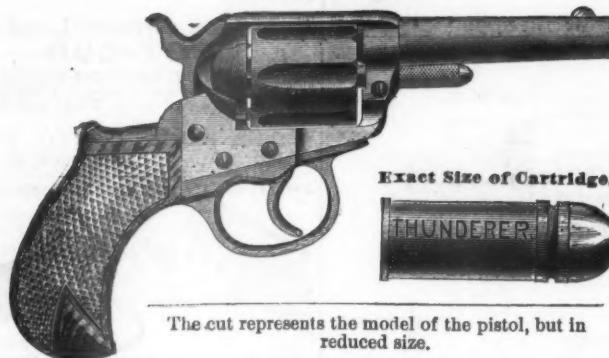


REGULAR

JOURNAL.

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,
Gun Dealers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THUNDERER.



The cut represents the model of the pistol, but in reduced size.



1st. The dealer and consumer will take notice: Each and every genuine Colt pistol has the name of the Colt Arms Co. on the barrel. The counterfeits have either no name or some fiction.

In order to bring the Colt New Line within the reach of a larger number of consumers, it has been decided to reduce the prices. After December 10th, Colt's Pistols will be sold by us: 22, 30, 32, 35, and 41 bore, at prices as per following list. Notice the reduction on New Line:

Calibre.	Name.	Price.	Nickel.	Ivory.
22	Old Model.....	\$3.75	\$0.25	\$1.00
22	Little Colt.....	5.00	0.35	1.00
30	Pony Colt.....	6.75	0.35	1.00
32	Ladies' Colt.....	6.75	0.35	1.25
35	Pet Colt.....	8.00	0.35	1.25
41	Big Colt.....	8.50	0.35	1.25
45	Pacemaker (Army).....	16.50	1.00	2.00
44	Cartridge (Army).....	12.00	1.00	3.00
44	Old Line (Army).....	7.50	1.00	3.00
32	Old Line Navy.....	5.00	1.00	3.00
41	Cartridge, Horse.....	6.50	0.40	—
32	Lightning, D. A.	18.00	0.55	2.75
41	Thunderer, D. A.	18.00	0.65	2.75
36	Smith & Wesson, D. O. I.	6.75	0.35	1.00
36	Smith & Wesson.....	11.00	0.65	2.50
45	Smith & Wesson, Army.....	15.00	1.00	2.75
32	Sharp's Triumph.....	4.00	—	1.00

Also, a full line of inferior revolvers at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.00.

Arms delivered within 1,000 miles free of charge for express.

Send the money and the arm will come to you.

We wish again to call attention to a mode of disposing of counterfeit, cast iron rubbish, in place of the Colt New Line Pistols.

means of detecting the imposture made known. The complainants say: "When we order the Colt New Line Pistols, there are sent to us pistols of the 'old' model, but they are not *invented* dealers, who have been imposed upon, and wish to have the Colt's pistols. How is the dealer to know they are a fraud?"

The matter has been called to our attention by well-meaning dealers, who have been imposed upon, and wish to have the

BENT & BUSH,
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Full-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

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Army, Navy and National Guard Goods.

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All kinds of RIM FIRE AMMUNITION.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAR. 12. **Louisiana State Lottery Company.** This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1865, with a capital of \$1,000,000 to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize.....	\$30,000
1 Capital Prize.....	10,000
1 Capital Prize.....	5,000
2 Prizes of \$2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of \$1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of \$500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of \$100.....	10,000
300 Prizes of \$50.....	10,000
300 Prizes of \$30.....	10,000
1,000 Prizes of \$10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of \$300.....	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of \$200.....	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of \$100.....	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to \$110,400
Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs, should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 69, New Orleans, Louisiana, or to H. L. PLUM, successor to B. Frank Moore & Son, 817 Broadway, New York City.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENEALOGICAL G. T. BEAUREGARD and JERAL A. EARLY. The next drawing occurs Tuesday, April 9, '78.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.,
Office, No. 346 and 348 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1878.

Amount of net cash assets January 1, 1877. \$32,730,898 20

Revenue Account.

Premiums received and deferred.....	\$6,882,894 70
Less deferred premiums January 1, 1877.	482,695 40
Interest received and accrued.....	2,168,015 85
Less accrued January 1, 1877.....	300,558 68

\$6,787,437 17

\$7,667,156 47

\$40,938,054 67

Disbursement Account.

Losses by death, including additions.....	\$1,638,128 39
Endowments matured and discounted.....	185,160 12
Life annuities and re-insurances.....	194,318 86
Dividends and returned premiums on cancelled policies.....	2,421,847 36
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physician fees.....	531,526 03
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.	501,025 90
Reduction of Premiums on United States stocks.....	\$11,112 72
Reduction on other stocks.....	13,030 00
Contingent fund to cover any depreciation in value of real estate.....	250,000,00

473,149,72

\$5,945,149 38

\$34,452,905 29

Assets.

Cash in bank, on hand and in transit; since received.....	\$1,216,301 61
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value \$13,579,930 33).....	12,875,581 69
Real estate.....	3,350,268 07
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$13,580,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security).....	15,370,202 21
• Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to \$3,445,195).....	635,234 74
• Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1, 1878.....	396,989 26
• Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, \$674,000; included in liabilities).....	167,183 37
Agents' balances.....	56,945 97
Accrued interest on investments to January 1, 1878.....	315,895 35

504,845 64

\$34,957,250 93

CASH ASSETS, January 1, 1878.....

Appropriated as follows:	
Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1, 1878.....	348,069 48
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc.	114,897 84
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent., Carlisle, net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent., Carlisle, net premium.....	31,022,405 99
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....	791,302 23
Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....	17,430 91

32,293,106 44

\$2,664,144 49

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS AT 4 PER CENT.

SURPLUS, ESTIMATED BY THE NEW YORK STATE STANDARD AT 4½ PER CENT., OVER.....

\$6,000,000

From the undivided surplus of \$2,664,144 49 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

During the year 6,597 policies have been issued, insuring \$90,156,689.

Number of policies in force January 1, 1876.....	44,661
Number of policies in force January 1, 1877.....	45,421
Number of policies in force January 1, 1878.....	45,605
Amount at risk January 1, 1876.....	126,132,119
Amount at risk January 1, 1877.....	127,748,473
Amount at risk January 1, 1878.....	127,901,887

\$2,499,656

\$2,626,816

\$2,664,144

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. January 1, 1876.....

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. January 1, 1877.....

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. January 1, 1878.....

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, WILLIAM H. APPLETON, CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., WILLIAM H. BEERS, DAVID DOWS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, WILLIAM A. BOOTH,

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Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Will give Special Attention to all business connected with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress, or the Govt. of Claims. Refers to Hon. R. C. McCormick, Asst. Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington, D.C.; Hon. J. M. McGrew, 6th Aud. U. S. Treas.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, (Late 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury), Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 26 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

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THE ARMY.

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H. J. Crosby Chief Clerk, War Department.

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Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

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Washington, D.C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj't.-General.

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Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A.A.G.

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AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A.A.G.

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District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
headquarters Lewiston, I. T.

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Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U.S. M. A.

Capt. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant, U.S. M. A.

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Col. J. IRVING GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav., A.A.Q.M., A.C.S., Dep. Adj't.

Surgeon E. P. Volum, U.S. Army.

Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Pmt's Co.

RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Boston, Mass. 6 Portland st. 1st Lt. Leo. O. Parker, 4th Cav.

New York City. 174 Hudson st. Capt. Anna R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.

N. Y. Branch office, 4 Motl St. 1st Lt. J. G. MacAdams, 2d Cav.

Baltimore, Md. 87½ S. Sharp st. 1st Lt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav.

Cincinnati, O. 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.

Chicago, Ill. 9 S. Clark st. 1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.

St. Louis, Mo. 717½ Olive st. 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. D. S. STANLEY, 22d Inf., Supt., Hdqrs, New York.

First Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, 23d Infantry, A.A.A.G.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N.Y. N.

Captain E. G. BUSH, 10th Infantry, Commanding.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U.S. A., Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U.S. A.

First Lieut. M. Barber, 16th Inf.

First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.

First Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steiger, U.S. A.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. KARD, 20th Inf., Commanding.

Surgeon C. B. White, U.S. A., Post Surgeon.

First Lieut. J. E. Quentin, 14th Inf.

First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.

First Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.

Second Lieut. G. K. Spencer, 19th Inf.

RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md. 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. Saml. Ovenshine, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass. 18 Portland st. Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, 6th Inf.

Buffalo, N.Y. Exchange Bidg. Capt. W. H. Powell, 4th Inf.

Cincinnati, O. 145 W. 5th St. Capt. Wm. N. Tiedall, 1st Inf.

Chicago, Ill. 219 Randolph st. Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.

Cleveland, O. 142-144 Seneca st. Capt. J. T. McGinnis, 13th Inf.

Ind'polis, Ind. 18 & 13 W. Washington st. 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers.

New York City. 100 Walker st. Capt. L. Morris, 18th Inf.

New York City. 109 West street. Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn. 78½ Cherry st. 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.

Scranton, Pa. Trust Co. Bidg. Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo. 112 North 9th st. Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D.C. 1221 H st. Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

PROMOTIONS.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate:

Feb. 4.—Corps of Engineers—1st Lieut. Charles E. L. B. Davis, to be captain, Sept. 12, 1877, vice Burnham, deceased; 1st Lieut. Benjamin D. Greene, captain, Oct. 18, vice Twining, promoted; 2d Lieut. William T. Rossell, 1st lieutenant, vice Davis, promoted, and 2d Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey, 1st lieutenant, vice Greene, promoted.

Third Cavalry—1st Lieut. George E. Ford, to be captain, Dec. 14, 1877, vice Meinhold, deceased; 2d Lieut. James F. Simpson, 1st lieutenant, vice Ford, promoted, and additional 2d Lieut. G. K. Hunter, from 4th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, vice Simpson, promoted.

Fourth Cavalry—Additional 2d Lieut. A. M. Patch, from 8th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 7, 1877, vice Rosenquist, deserted.

Sixth Cavalry—Additional 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, from 7th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1877, vice Greene, resigned.

Feb. 8.—Fifteenth Infantry—1st Lieut. Wilson T. Hartz, captain, Aug. 23, 1877, vice Eckles, dismissed; 1st Lieut. Thomas Blair, captain, Aug. 25, 1877, vice Stewart, dismissed; 2d Lieut. George K. McGunnegle, 1st lieutenant, vice Hartz, promoted; 2d Lieut. Theodore Smith, 1st lieutenant, vice Blair, promoted; additional 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, from 16th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, vice McGunnegle, promoted, and additional 2d Lieut. J. F. C. Hegewald, from 11th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted.

The Senate, in executive session, Feb. 6, confirmed the following nomination: Erastus W. Maxwell, of Massachusetts, to be 2d lieutenant 20th Infantry.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., Feb. 6, 1878.

By direction of the President, the following orders are published to the Army:

The 8th and 12th Infantry will interchange posts, under the direction of the Comdg' Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific. Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th Infantry, is assigned to command the Dept. of Arizona, relieving Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Infantry. Col. Willcox is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major-General.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., Feb. 7, 1878.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following modification and correction of G. O. 22, W. D., A. G. O., series of 1876, in relation to the supplying of two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons, are published for the information of all concerned:

On page 9, on the subject of wheels, spokes, felloes, hubs, insert after the words "with a half-oval band on inside edge," the words "to be cast solid on the hub."

On page 10, "the links of tongue, stay, and feed-box chains" should read "to be of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch iron," instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron.

S. O. 24, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1878.

The District of the Upper Brazos, constituted by G. O. 3, series of 1877, from these Headquarters, is discontinued.

G. F. O. 1, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Dec. 24, 1877.

The undersigned, in obedience to instructions from Hdqrs Dept. of the Missouri, hereby assumes command of all the troops concentrated at El Paso, Texas, and neighborhood, including as far as the Quadrillo, Tex. The occupancy of this territory is upon the application of the Hon. Governor of Texas, and the authority assumed is that authorized by the Constitution of the United States in case of insurrection and invasion.

The troops are here for the purpose of maintaining order, and securing the lives and property of all citizens, and enforcing the execution of the laws both Federal and State.

Outrages in the name and under color of the law, and by those who ought to be its representatives and guardians, will not be tolerated. If the Federal or State officers find any difficulty, or meet with any opposition in the proper execution of the Federal or State laws and resistance of civil process, upon due application all available assistance will be promptly afforded them.

All good citizens will be interested in rendering aid to the proper officers in the execution of the laws; but murderers, thieves, and marauders ought not to be shielded or protected.

Under no circumstances will the troops cross the Rio Grande without orders.

EDWARD HATCH, Colonel 9th Cavalry, Comdg'.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Major J. H. Nelson, P. D., Los Angeles, Cal. (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. A.)

Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G., relieved from further duty in this Dept., and will proceed to New York City (S. O. 25, Feb. 2, D. T.)

A. Surg. W. G. Spencer, to duty as post surgeon at Fort Townsend, W. T., relieving A. A. Surg. W. D. Baker, who will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. M. O'Brien (recently appointed), to Ft. Laramie, Kas., for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon F. H.

Atkins, who will return to his proper station—Camp Supply, I. T. (S. O. 25, Feb. 7, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. V. Biart, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 26, Feb. 8, D. M.)

Major T. M. Vincent, A. A. G., is announced as A. A. G. of the Department—to date from the 1st inst. (G. O. 3, Feb. 2, D. T.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burns, A. C. G. S.; Lieut.-Col. H. Prince, Paymaster-Gen.; Major J. R. Roche, P. D.; Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., members G. C.-M. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30 (S. O. 16, Jan. 24, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. A. F. Fitch, now on duty with the four companies of the 4th Cavalry en route to Fort Clark, Texas, will be relieved upon arrival at that post, and will return to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. Jan. 29, D. T.)

Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., is designated as disbursing quartermaster for payment of accounts pertaining to Camp Bowie, Grant, Lowell, and Thomas, and Camp near Old Camp Warren, A. T. (S. O. 25, D. A.)

Col. N. H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., to Florence, S. C. (S. O. 12, Feb. 6, M. D. A.)

Colonel J. E. Tourtelot, A. D. C., to New Orleans, La. (S. O., Feb. 11, W. D.)

Major W. M. Maynadier, P. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Colville, Wash. T. Feb. 1 (S. O. 7, Jan. 16, D. C.)

To facilitate the operations of the Utah Section of Geographical Surveys west of the 100th meridian, in the further topographical and hydrographical survey of the Great Salt Lake Basin, the Comdg' General Department of the Platte will detail one non-commissioned officer and three privates, from the troops at Camp Douglas, to report without delay to 2d Lieut. W. Young, Corps of Engineers, at Ogden, U. T., for duty as directed in telegram of the 7th instant, from this office (S. O., Feb. 8, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Major G. L. Gillespie, C. E., extended to July 12, 1878 (S. O., Feb. 11, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major T. T. Thornburgh, P. D., will pay the companies 3d Cavalry, recently returned from the Black Hills to Fort Laramie, W. T., in place of Major J. W. Wham, P. D., hereby relieved (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. P.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payment of troops to include the muster of Dec. 31, 1877: Major J. P. Canby at Forts Townsend, Vancouver, and Victoria; Major J. B. Keefer at Forts Canby and Stevens (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, D. C.)

EXAMINATION.

Authority to absent himself from his station for one month, commencing March 1, for the purpose of presenting himself for examination before the Army Medical Board, N. Y. City, A. A. Surg. C. V. Pettes, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 11, Feb. 6, D. P.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward P. Schulz, from Standing Rock Agency to Fort A. Lincoln; Hosp. Steward C. Hillebrand, from Fort A. Lincoln to New Red Cloud Agency (S. O. 18, Feb. 6, D. D.)

Charges having been preferred against Com. Sergt. C. Papen, so much of S. O. 255, series of 1877, from the A. A. G. O., as directs him to report to the C. O. Ft. Griffin, Texas, is, subject to the approval of the War Dept., hereby suspended until further orders (S. O. 27, Feb. 5, D. T.)

Hosp. Stewd J. L. Strong, to duty at Camp Brown, W. T., to relieve Hosp. Stewd C. H. Perry, who will proceed to Ft. Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 11, Feb. 6, D. P.)

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sion of four months, Major A. W. Evans, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 18, Feb. 6, M. D. M.)

4TH CAVALRY. Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. K., L, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H., Fort Reno, I. T.; C. D., E, Fort Sill, I. T.; I, Camp Supply, I. T.; B, F, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, when his command arrives at Fredericksburg, Tex., will turn it over to the next senior officer, proceeding himself to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 24, Feb. 1, D. T.)

Capt. J. Rendlebrook, S. Gunther, 1st Lieut. H. Sweeney, 2d Lieut. W. E. Wilder, members, G. C. M. Fort Reno, Ind. T., Feb. 6 (S. O. 14, Jan. 24, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. J. Lee, further extended two months (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. H. H. Bellas from duty as member G. C. M. Fort Sill, I. T., by par. 1, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 24, Feb. 5, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY. Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, B, F, H, I, Fort D. A. Russell, C, T; C, E, M, Fort McKinney, W. T.; D, Sidney Bks, Neb.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, K, Camp Brown, W. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. R. London, one month (S. O., Feb. 11, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. G. F. Price from duty as member G. C. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 2 and 5, S. O. 9, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 11, Feb. 6, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY. Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C, G, M, * Camp Grant, A. T.; B, * Camp Lowell, A. T.; K, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; F, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, Ft Totten, D. T.; B, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. P. Brewer, Fort Rice, eight days (S. O. 18, Feb. 6, D. D.)

Bismarck, D. T.—A newspaper despatch from this post, dated Jan. 15, says: "In a soldier row last night Harry O. Mann, of the 7th Cav., was stabbed three times in the back. He will recover. Sergeant Powers, of the same regiment, fell dead while taking a drink. Apoplexy."

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and E, G, H, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C, D, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, B, F, K, M, Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. M from Fort Brown to Fort Clark (S. O. 21, Jan. 29, D. T.)

Wedding at Fort Brown.—Among the stirring events on the Mexican border we have to record the wedding of 2d Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., and Miss Sallie Allaire, youngest daughter of Bvt. Maj. Theo. J. Eckerson, Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. A. The nuptials had been appointed to take place several months hence, but orders having arrived for the march of Co. M to Fort Clark, the event was hastened, and but a few hours had elapsed after the receipt of the order, when the bride and groom, surrounded by their friends, stood at the altar of the Presbyterian Church in Brownsville. The building was crowded, and the array of brilliant uniforms was quite imposing, there being nearly forty officers at the post. On the arrival of the bridal party, the band of the 20th Inf., stationed outside the church, performed the usual march during the progress of the party through the main aisle to the altar, and at the close of the ceremonies again disengaged several pieces in their unsurpassable manner. The bride was attired in white satin, and looked charming, while the groom bore himself with his usual modesty. The ceremony used was the beautiful form of the Episcopal Church. After the ceremonies a reception of two hours' duration was held at the quarters of the bride's parents, where wine flowed in abundance and happiness reigned supreme, the only regret being the absence of two of the bride's brothers, Lieut. F. H. Eckerson, 19th Inf., and Lieut. E. P. Eckerson, 7th Cav. May it be long before any event of a more serious nature is reported from this border.

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, Fort Union, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; K, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, H, M, Ft Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.; I, Fort Wingate, N. M.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on account of sickness, 1st Lieut. J. Conline (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

Compliment to Gen. Hatch.—S. C. Slade, F. P. Clark, Joseph Magoffin, J. Schultz, E. Stine, J. P. Hague, J. A. Zabriskie, Inocente Ochoa, Juan D. Ochoa, S. Schultz, Albert Schultz, A. Krakauer, citizens of El Paso, Tex., on the 18th of January, addressed a letter to Brevet Major-Gen. Edw. Hatch, Col. 9th Cavalry, in which they say: "We, the undersigned, citizens of El Paso, have to thank you for the services you have recently rendered us and our people. When you came to our rescue, our lives and property were in danger at the hands of murderers and thieves. What you did, was done with promptitude and was effective. The task you performed was both delicate and difficult, and the services rendered are full and substantial to us and our county, and as we apprehend, not less so to the Government, that has honored you with its trust and confidence. Nor are we unmindful of the fact, that your intercession and intercourse has done much to preserve, for the future, the agreeable and friendly relations—both social and official—that have so long subsisted between the people and authorities (as to this section) of this side of the Rio Grande and those of the other. And while we regret that duty now calls you to another and distant post, we are gratified to know, that in the officers you have left with us, there is the strong arm of absolute security and protection. With this, our testimony of good will, we are also glad to unite the opportunity to correct the statement which has appeared in the New York *Herald* and other papers to the effect 'That the people of El Paso County desire to be again in the Department of Texas, inasmuch as General Pope will now take advantage of his power to exercise the ill-will which he bears towards certain persons in New Mexico and Texas.' This statement is unauthorized, and is not the sentiment of the people of El Paso county."

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, L, M, Ft Concho, Tex.; A, G, I, Ft Sill, I. T.; H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, Fort Stockton, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; F, Ft Clark, Tex.; C, Ft McKavett, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. C from Dist. of the Nueces to Fort McKavett (S. O. 23, Jan. 31, D. T.)

Major N. B. McLaughlen from duty in the Dist. of the Nueces to Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 24, Feb. 1, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. T. W. Jones, three months (S. O., Feb. 11, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R, L; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; D, L, Fort Independence, Mass.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, F, G, L, San Antonio, Tex.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; I, Washington, D. C.; B, Fort Foote, Md.

Detached Service.—Capts. E. B. Williston, C. A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. B. Wager, 2d Lieuts. L. Niles, E. D. Hoyle, members, and 2d Lieut. W. T. Howard, J.-A. of G. C. M. Camp G. D. Bailey, near San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1 (S. O. 23, Jan. 31, D. T.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Ft Monroe, Va.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y.; G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B, C, E, L, Presidio, Cal.; H, K, Alcatraz Isl, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; D, G, Fort Casper, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Townsend, W. T.; F, Ft San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—Col. W. H. French, Major A. P. Howe, Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, J. B. Campbell, F. G. Smith, members, and Capt. E. Field, J.-A. of G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30 (S. O. 16, Jan. 24, M. D. P.)

Court of Inquiry.—Upon the demand of 1st Lieut. G. H. Paddock, 4th Art., a Court of Inquiry will assemble at Fort Stevens, Ore., on Jan. 14, to examine into all the circumstances attending the killing of Private M. Cassidy, Bat. D, 4th Art., shot by Lieut. Paddock, when officer of the day at Camp near Salmon River, Idaho T., on or about July 7, 1877, so far as the conduct of Lieut. Paddock is involved. Detail for the Court: Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Hall, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. H. A. Springer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Chapin, 4th Art., Recorder of the Court (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. C.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, I, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.; D, Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, Insp.-Gen., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 24, Feb. 4, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A, C, E, Ft Randall, D. T.; B, G, Lower Black Agency; H, K, Fort Sully, D. T.; D, F, I, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, G, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C, K, Mt. Idaho, I. T.; H, I, Spokane Falls, I. T.; E, Fort Colville, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. C. Cook, 1st Lieut. J. Miller, 2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, members, G. C. M. Fort Colville, Wash. T., Feb. 1 (S. O., Jan. 16, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, C, E, F, K, Helena, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Missoula City, M. T.; G, Camp Baker, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D, Omaha Bks, Neb.; E, F, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H, Camp Stambaugh; F, Fort Sanders, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. D. Q. Rousseau having been reported by the medical officer at Fort Snelling, as incapacitated for field service at this season of the year, is relieved from duty with the detachment of recruits 5th Inf. under orders for Fort Keogh, and will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling for duty at that post, and for attachment to Co. F, 17th Inf., until such time as it may be possible to send him to join his proper command (S. O. 17, Feb. 4, D. D.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. L. Randall will report to the Chief Q. M. of Dept. for temporary duty in connection with his former service as A. A. Q. M. at Cantonment on Tongue River, now Fort Keogh (S. O. 17, Feb. 4, D. D.)

Retired.—Col. G. N. G. Whistler as member G. C. M. by par. 1, S. O. 9, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E, F, G, I, Ft Buford, D. T.; A, Fort Rice, D. T.; B, Ft Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C, Glendive, M. T.; D, Fort Peck, M. T.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, C, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; G, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; K, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, G, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, San Diego, Cal.; I, Camp Grant, A. T.; D, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Capt. D. T. Wells (S. O. 8, Jan. 25, D. A.)

Six months, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for extension of six months, 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. J. O'Connell, from temporary duty at Fort Whipple, A. T., will join his company (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. A.)

Capt. Ogilby.—The Santa Fe Weekly *New Mexican*, of Feb. 2, says: "The remains of Captain Fred. D. Ogilby, 8th Inf., who died at Camp Apache last May, arrived at Santa Fe on the 28th of January, and were forwarded to the end of the railroad on the 1st inst.

Upon the arrival of the remains at Santa Fe, General Hatch, comdg. the District, at once sent them to Fort Marcy, and placed them in charge of Captain McKibbin, comdg. the post, with instruction that a guard of honor be placed over them, and the post flag kept at half-mast. Headquarter's flag was also lowered in honor of the deceased. Brevet Major and Captain Fred. Ogilby served with distinction from the breaking out of the war until the time of his death, and it seems but a few days since that we were constantly receiving telegrams and recording some new scout against the hostile Apaches under his command. Many of our citizens well remember his brief visit to Santa Fe, his splendid figure, handsome face and genial manners making friends of all he came in contact with." He was buried from Old Trinity, New York, Friday, Feb. 15th, at 1 P. M. His death, which occurred at Camp Apache, Arizona, on May 30, from pleuro-pneumonia, was noticed at the time. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Ogilby, a clergyman of Old Trinity for the past twenty-four years, and was born in New Jersey.

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B, G, H, I, Omaha Barrack, Neb.; E, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A, B, F, I, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D, Sidney Bks, Neb.; K, Fort Sanders, W. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. A. Baldwin, ten days (S. O. 10, Feb. 2, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, I, Fort McAvett, Texas; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E, Fort Richardson, Tex.; G, H, K, Fort Clark, Tex.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A, D, E, G, I, K, Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H, Post Custer, M. T.; B, C, F, Post No. 2, M. T.

Detached Service.—Major C. G. Bartlett, Capt. C. A. Wikoff, T. Schwan, G. L. Choisy, M. Jackson, E. C. Bowen, 1st Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Lieuts. G. Le R. Brown, J. H. Philbrick, members, and 1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C. M. Cheyenne Agency, D. T., Feb. 20 (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and C, D, F, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Camp Mojave, A. T.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H, Camp Halleck, Nev.; B, K, Benicia Cal.

Detached Service.—Capts. A. B. MacGowan, H. C. Egbert, members, G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30 (S. O. 16, Jan. 24, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Nelson, member, G. C. M. by par. 1, S. O. 9, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, Camp Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 17, Jan. 25, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A, D, H, I, Jackson Bks, La.; B, F, E, Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C, E, Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G, Mount Vernon, Ala.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, to date from the 9th instant, 2d Lieut. M. F. Jamar, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 20, Feb. 6, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, G, I, Camp Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, H, Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartshorn.

Leave of Absence.—Eight months, with permission to go beyond seas, 2d Lieut. J. Hall (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D, K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Garland, C. T.; A, G, Fort Craig, N. M.; F, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.; C, Fort Bliss, Tex.

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and E, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, Fort Hayes, Kas.; K, Fort Gibson, I. T.; F, Fort Wallace, Kas.

Change of Station.—Capt. C. R. Layton from Fort Gibson to Caddo, Ind. T. (S. O. 23, Feb. 4, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. S. Fletcher, 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 2d Lieut. W. C. McFarland, members, and Capt. W. H. Clapp, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Reno, Ind. T., Feb. 6 (S. O. 14, Jan. 24, D. M.)

Target Practice.—We find the following in the Fort Riley correspondence of the Leavenworth *Times*: "Target practice at this post is carried on with more than the usual activity, on account of the strife existing between the companies to excel each other. Thus far Co. C has won the laurels. Sergeant Keeshaan and Private Harrington of that company are acknowledged by competent judges to be as proficient in hitting the 'bull's eye' at a distance of five hundred yards, as any crack shot in the country. The signal class, for enlisted men, under the immediate supervision of our respected adjutant, Capt. W. V. Richards, are making marked improvement; while the dilatoriness of officers, who are trying to learn the code, is a subject of much comment. As it is not compulsory with the officer to do anything, they are at liberty to do as they see fit, accept or reject, while with the enlisted men there is no alternative, he must either do or dare; if he dares, it costs him one month in the guard house, and a 'blind' of \$15. We pride ourselves in the 16th Inf. with having the best colonel in the Army, Brevet Major General G. Pennypacker, who, it will be remembered, was virtually shot to pieces in that memorable battle of Fort Fisher, but was, by the tenderest care, rescued from the grave. He deals out his orders with unswerving partiality, condemning the iniquities of the officers with the same degree of firmness he does enlisted men, thereby gaining the respect of all, while he retains his dignity as an officer, and keeps his character as a gentleman inviolate. Firm, just, generous and resolute, he will long be remembered by the officers and men of this command as a friend to well doers, and a bitter opposer of conduct unbecoming a soldier and gentleman. Capts. Richards, Ward, Morse, Rose; Lieuts. Vinal, Shelby, Steedman, Barrett, Cushman, Rosencrantz and our worthy Sergeant Major are men who have the respect and confidence of the men under their supervision, and by their untiring

H. R. 2495. Amends section 4730, R. S., so as to read: "The Secretary of the Interior is directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval services of the United States, who were actually mustered into the Service of the United States, and served therein ten days, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and were honorably discharged, and the widows and heirs of such soldiers and sailors."

H. R. 2307. Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for 1878-9, as follows: Three professors at \$3,500, six at \$3,000, longevity pay \$7,000, additional pay of officers detailed two at \$900, eleven at \$250, four at \$600, adjutant \$200, pay of band master \$1,500, teacher of music \$1,080, cadets \$150,000, band \$8,995 in full. One hundred dollars is appropriated "for constructing timber frames or piles to support iron targets for cadet rifle practice." It is provided that each member of the Board of Visitors shall receive eight cents mileage and \$5 a day for expenses during each day of his service at West Point. Sec. 1. That appointments of civilians to be second lieutenants in any of the regiments of the Army shall only be made when more vacancies exist in the Army than will be required in the assignment of the next graduating class of cadets at the United States Military Academy. Sec. 3. That hereafter, when under existing law a cadet is appointed at large or to represent a Congressional district at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and such appointee has been matriculated therein, no other appointment for such district or at large shall be made during the term for which such cadet was appointed if a vacancy should occur therein for any cause other than death or physical disability. The total sum recommended by this bill is \$272,155.

H. R. 1583. Authorizes the payment of all debts contracted by the Government in Southern States since the close of the war, which is provided to have ended prior to June 30, 1865.

H. R. 2329. Placing the name of Jeremiah Phelan upon the retired list of the Army as a captain of infantry, the rank held by him at time of retirement.

H. R. 2330. To reelect Albert J. Kenney as mate in the Navy.

H. R. 2350. Granting a pension to Matthew Berry, late captain in the United States Army.

H. R. 2360. Granting pensions to the heirs of Capt. John Julius Guthrie, late superintendent of life-saving stations, and others drowned in attempting to assist the crew of the *Huron*.

H. R. 2369. To increase the pension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both their hands or both their feet in the service of the country, to \$100 a month.

H. R. 2370. Authorizes the President to place the name of James A. Bates, captain, retired, on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

H. R. 2373. Limits the corps of cadets of Military Academy to two from each State, one from each Territory, and five from the United States at large: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect the cadets who are now admitted in the Academy.

H. R. 2371. Provides that officers of the Army who have served 14 years continuously as lieutenants; in either the cavalry, artillery, or infantry, shall be promoted to the rank of captain; but such promotion is not to increase the whole number of officers, in either of said corps, as is now prescribed by law.

H. R. 2374. repeals the limitation as to five years in which widows and other persons are required to make application and complete the proof in all cases for pensions, and dates pension from death, and provides that no further application or proof shall be required than the original papers in the case.

H. R. 2382. Appropriates "for the armament of sea coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for Gatling or other machine guns, \$125,000. For torpedoes for harbor defences, and preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of engineer battalions in their preparation and application, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fairways of harbors."

H. R. 2377. To grant a pension to Mary E. Ryan, widow of George Parker Ryan, deceased, late commander of the United States ship *Huron*.

H. R. 2741. To provide a pension for lieutenant commanders in the United States Navy. That section 4695, title 57, of the R. S. of the U. S. is hereby amended, by inserting after the words "lieutenant commanding" in line five, the words "lieutenant commander."

H. R. 2771. Appropriates \$175 for the funeral expenses of the late John G. Kyle, lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry, who died while absent on sick leave.

H. R. 2823. To authorize the restoration of John W. Chickering, late 1st lieutenant 6th Cavalry, to the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

H. R. 2847. Authorizes the President, at his discretion, to reserve from Japanese Indemnity Fund \$125,000 for prize money for the U. S. S. Wyoming and Jamestown, who took part in the affair of July 16, 1863, in the Straits of Shimonoseki.

H. R. 2370. Provides that such mates of the U. S. N. as are now in the service be, and are hereby, granted a warrant; their pay to remain the same as at present provided for by law.

H. R. 2849. To equalize bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.

H. R. 2854. Grants Commodore Wm. B. Whiting, U. S. N., a pension of \$50 a month from Feb. 5, 1872.

COLONEL THOMAS.—Colonel Charles Thomas, U. S. A., whose death was announced in the JOURNAL of last week, entered the Army shortly after the close of the war of 1812, receiving his first commission of 3d lieutenant of ordnance Aug. 13, 1819. He was promoted to 2d lieutenant 4th Artillery Jan. 1, 1821, transferred to the 3d Artillery and then to the 7th Infantry, in which he was commissioned 1st lieutenant March 1, 1824, and captain April 30, 1833. July 7, 1838, he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department with the rank of major, receiving his promotion as lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general May 23, 1850, and as colonel and assistant quartermaster-general Aug. 1, 1856. He received the brevet of brigadier-general July 5, 1861, and that of major-general March 18, 1865. As an officer of the Quartermaster's Department he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Scott, Gaines, Macomb, Taylor, and other distinguished general officers of the last generation. His remarkable kindness of heart and extraordinary benevolence made him beloved by all classes, in and out of the Army. No person in distress ever appealed to him in vain. His death will be deeply deplored in many circles where his charities have been dispensed so bountifully for many years. He was a native of Philadelphia.

The thirty-third annual report of the New York Life Insurance Co. makes an excellent showing for this old and most substantial company, none of whose officers stand in any danger of an indictment for swearing to fictitious assets. With cash assets of thirty-five millions, an annual revenue of between seven and eight millions, and a divisible surplus at four per cent. of \$2,664,144.49 and of over six millions surplus, estimated at the New York standard of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the company can reasonably be regarded as a most substantial one. Six thousand five hundred and ninety-seven policies were issued during the year, and 45,605 are now in force, covering a risk of \$127,901,887. Nearly half a million of dollars has been charged off during the year to cover depreciation in the estimated value of assets.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'der-in-Chief*
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*.
JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.

NAVIGATION—Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen.

EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.

ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon General Wm. Grier.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Geo. F. Cutler.

STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Esby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.

ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.

SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commander Edw. T. Nichols.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.

Commodore John C. Febiger, " Washington, D. C.

Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Peirce Croesby, " League Island, Penn.

Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore D. McNeil Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Marine Band were to participate in a grand charity concert in Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

MAJOR GRO. PORTER HOUSTON, Marine Corps, has gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas for the benefit of his rheumatism, from which he has become a great sufferer.

FROM the *Marion*, Villefranche, France, Jan. 23, 1878, a correspondent writes: "The *Marion* will leave here, Jan. 27, for Smyrna direct, and thence we expect to go to Constantinople in a few days after our arrival."

A FEW weeks ago the Custom House authorities of Boston seized a quantity of goods on board the sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, consigned from Europe to parties in this country, consisting of wines, Turkish rugs, china, and bric-a-brac, valued at \$8,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the release of the goods upon the payment of fines in currency equivalent to the amount of duties which should have been levied on them.

MR. WM. A. CRAMP, the Philadelphia ship builder, testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, denying every allegation of having obtained his contracts by influence of any sort, but stating that he had loaned Chief Engineer Henderson three months' pay on his pay certificates while Henderson was superintending the construction of boilers at Cramp's factory. He had also loaned money to two other naval officers under similar circumstances.

THE *Constitution*, at Philadelphia, is being loaded with goods for the Paris Exposition. She is expected to sail Feb. 25, carrying with her a marine guard under 2d Lieut. Wm. F. Zeiler to guard the American exhibit at Paris. The *Wyandotte* will leave Washington about March 1 with the exhibit prepared by the Agricultural Department for Philadelphia, where such articles as may have arrived too late for the *Constitution* will be taken on board. She will touch at New York to take on the art exhibit, and will then join her consorts at Havre. The *Constitution* and the *Supply* will remain at Havre during the whole exposition, subject to the orders of McCormick.

REAR-ADMIRAL T. H. PATTERSON, commanding U. S. N. force on Asiatic station, reports under date of Jan. 3, from Shanghai, that the *Tennessee* would leave the following day, for Hong Kong, touching at Amoy. The *Ashuelot* would be docked at Shanghai for scraping and painting her bottom, and slight repairs. She and the *Palos* would remain at Shanghai for the present. The *Monocacy* was supposed to be at Bangkok, Siam, but expected to meet the *Tennessee* at Hong Kong early in February. The *Alert* was at Yokohama. The *Ranger* would leave Shanghai in a day or two for Hong Kong, and to visit Foochow, Amoy and Swatow en route. General health of squadron good.

COMMANDER SCHLEY, in a despatch dated at St. Helena, Jan. 2, reports the arrival of the *Essex*, under his command, at that place, eleven days from Loando. He had successfully run a line of deep sea soundings to St. Helena. After a reasonable stay, to give liberty to the crew, the *Essex* would leave for Rio de Janeiro and continue the soundings to that place. The *Essex*, during her cruise on the S. W. coast of Africa, visited Gaboon in December and remained there a week. Her visit gave great satisfaction to the American residents there. The U. S. Consul, Mr. Bushnell, in announcing her arrival and departure, writes that "the visit of this beautiful ship with her truly patriotic and gentlemanly commander and officers, will promote American interests in this part of Africa."

A DESPATCH dated Panama, January 28, says: "Lieut. Wyse, chief of the Darien Canal expedition, arrived at Panama, from the headwaters of the Tuyra,

Jan. 18. He will proceed to Acanti on the Atlantic and thence towards Tiafi, at which place the remainder of the party were left. Lieut. Wyse reports that the expedition is in excellent health and that satisfactory progress is being made in the great work under his direction. Jan. 21, he and a small party made a reconnaissance of the Rio Grande, from a point about five miles from this city, to which the tide extends to the mouth of the river. The examination was made in order to enable the chief to give instructions to the engineer who is soon to make a thorough survey of the Panama route for a ship-canal. Lieut. Wyse expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of the river, although the character of the rock is very hard."

SINCE the ratification by the Senate of the treaty with Samoa, which establishes a protectorate over the Samoan group of islands, the Samoan representative at Washington has applied, through the State Department, to have a naval vessel sent there to carry the treaty into effect. Orders were accordingly sent to Comdr. Philip, commanding the *Tuscarora* at San Francisco, by telegraph, and he will be sent out to raise the American flag and settle all matters of dispute with representatives of other flags, as provided by the treaty. The ratifications of the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Samoa were exchanged Feb. 11 by Secretary Evarts and Mr. Mames, the Samoan Ambassador. The latter, with his counsel and adviser, Mr. Colmesnil, will leave Washington for Samoa within a few days. They will be conveyed thither from San Francisco in the *Tuscarora*, as by the treaty the harbor of Pago Pago is voluntarily ceded to the United States for a naval depot and coaling station. A survey of the harbor and adjoining waters will soon be made. This harbor has already been pronounced by Commodore Wilkes to be the best in the South Pacific Ocean.

IN the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 26th, we published the substance of a despatch, received by the Navy Department from Commodore E. T. Nichols, and dated off the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14th, 1877. In the despatch Commodore Nichols advised the Department that Captain H. A. Adams had been seriously ill and was yet quite feeble and debilitated. He had not been well during the passage to Madeira, and at the island gave way to an attack of malarial fever of a low type, the resultant, in the opinion of the fleet surgeon, of a long tour of duty in the malarial region of League Island. The very warm weather experienced on the passage retarded his recovery, but it was hoped that in the comparatively cooler climate of the Rio de la Plata he would rapidly recover. This hope was destined to disappointment, and a later despatch informs the Secretary of the Navy that Captain Adams died suddenly on board the *Hartford*, at Montevideo, on the evening of the 1st of February. This closes his career of nearly thirty years of honorable service in the Navy, some sixteen years of which were spent at sea. He entered the Naval Academy in 1849, from Pennsylvania, served on the *Susquehanna* in the East India squadron in 1851-2, was transferred to the sloop *Jamestown* on the Brazil squadron in 1852, where he remained till 1854. He took part in the engagement with the Barrier Forts, in the Canton River, China, in 1856, and was commissioned as lieutenant in the same year. In 1861-2 he served on the steam sloop *Brooklyn* in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, took part in the passage of Fort Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette Batteries, and the capture of New Orleans and of Vicksburg. He was commissioned a lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, and was detailed for ordnance duty in Philadelphia in 1863, whence he was sent to the North Atlantic blockading squadron and remained till 1865. He participated in two attacks on Fort Fisher, was at Fort Anderson and the defence of Cape Fear River. In 1866 he was commissioned as commander, and March 28, 1877, as captain. Since the war he has served in command of the store-ship *Guard*, European squadron, 1868-9; at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, 1870-71; in command of the *Iroquois*, Asiatic station, 1871-74; in command of the receiving-ship *Potomac*, Philadelphia, 1874-5; in command of the training-ship *Constitution*, Philadelphia, 1876-77. He was ordered to the command of the *Hartford* on the 21st of August last, relieving Capt. S. B. Luce.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEO. H. PREBLE, commanding the U. S. naval force on the South Pacific station, in a despatch dated at Valparaiso, Jan. 2, reports his arrival at that place, Dec. 17, from Callao, in the *Omaha*, having left the latter port Dec. 4. Strong southerly winds and head seas forced him to go into Caldera on the way. The *Adams* was at Valparaiso, on the arrival of the *Omaha*, having reached there Dec. 14. Rear-Admiral Preble refers to the services of the *Adams* at Punta Arenas, and its recognition by the Chilean authorities, of which a full account is given in the despatches of Commander Rodgers, referred to below. The *Adams* will await at Panama further instructions from the Navy Department. Dec. 25, by request of the naval authorities at Valparaiso, the colors of the *Omaha* and *Adams* were half masted, and all the officers of the vessels that could be spared attended the funeral of Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson, senior officer of the Chilean navy. Rear-Admiral Preble acted as a pall bearer. The *Omaha*'s boilers had been repaired at Valparaiso, and on the 3d of January she would sail via the Straits

of Magellan for Rio de Janeiro and Hampton Roads. The officers and crews of both the *Omaha* and *Adams* were well.

COMMANDER FRED. RODGERS officially reports the arrival of the *Adams* at Callao, Jan. 11, from Valparaiso, and gives a full account of his cruise since leaving Montevideo. His report of his action at Punta Arenas has been heretofore published. Com. Rodgers suggests that in proceeding from the River Plate to the Straits of Magellan under sail, it is advisable to keep within one hundred miles of the coast and not less than fifty from it unless strong westerly winds are experienced, and to close in with the coast before reaching the latitude of Cape Virgins. He found it very convenient to anchor on Sarmiento Bank and await daylight, and a favorable tide. This anchorage can always safely be made in ordinarily good weather instead of pushing on to Possession Bay after dark. In relation to the affairs at Sandy Point, he says he was much indebted to the Governor of the Colony, Don Diego Duble, for kindness and assistance. He was allowed 50 tons of coal, although the quantity on hand was small, and without it the vessel would have been much embarrassed. The crew of the *Adams* were presented with fresh beef by the Governor. Com. Rodgers placed at the disposal of the Governor nearly \$150 worth of clothing for the destitute people of the colony. The *Adams* left Sandy Point, Nov. 29. After passing Cape Forward strong westerly gales were experienced, and the vessel anchored in Swallow Bay the same day. The next morning sailed, but met such a strong westerly wind and sea that after making about 80 miles she was compelled to anchor in Port Augusto. Dec. 2, the *Adams* weighed anchor, but on arriving off Cape Tamar the same wind and sea were so strong and heavy that Com. Rodgers decided to turn up Smyth's Channel instead of going out at Cape Pillar. In the evening anchored at Mayne harbor. Employed time until Dec. 5 in cutting wood for steaming and taking in water, then proceeded to Molyneux Sound and anchored same evening. The following day she steamed 148 miles to Island Harbor, passing through the English narrows without difficulty, it being regarded as the most dangerous place in the whole range of the channels. Dec. 7, the *Adams* got underway for Valparaiso. On making sufficient offing from Cape Tres Montes fires were hauled and sail made. From this time to arriving within 100 miles off Valparaiso strong winds from west to south were experienced. Arrived Dec. 14. From the time she anchored, the commander, officers and crew of the *Adams* were the recipients of many courtesies from the Chilean authorities; the Intendente of Valparaiso, Señor Altamirano, conveying, in letters, to Com. R., a recognition of the services of the vessel at Sandy Point. The government of Chili acknowledged in the most generous manner the very great services rendered by the *Adams* during the mutiny at that place. The President of Chili having expressed his pleasure to see Com. Rodgers in case he should go to Santiago, Com. Rodgers decided to visit him and acknowledge in person the expression of the generous sentiments of the Chilean government in relation to the services of the *Adams*. The Governor of Valparaiso placed a special car at the disposal of Com. Rodgers, and he and several officers of the *Adams* availed themselves of it to visit Santiago and call on the President. The Chilean authorities refused to take payment for the coal (50 tons), taken by the *Adams* at the colony. Official visits were exchanged with the Intendente of Valparaiso. The ship's crew were granted 48 hours' liberty; not a man was lost nor was there a case of bad conduct. All are in good health. The *Adams* would sail from Callao for Panama as soon as she was coaled and received stores.

In a letter dated U. S. S. *Adams*, Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 20, 1877, and addressed to Commodore R. W. Schufeldt, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting, Commander Fred. Rodgers says: "The boys on board this vessel, I am pleased to inform the Bureau, have been steadily improving in every respect, and with comparatively few exceptions their conduct has been very satisfactory. Some of them, particularly those acting as Captains of Tops, I consider thoroughly qualified to do the duty of seamen, and among them are a number who will undoubtedly make first class men for the Service, in which it is to be hoped they will remain. I have to assure the Bureau that I have taken a great interest in their welfare, and in connection with them my main object has been to so attach them to the Naval Service, that they will become identified with it."

(General Order.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1878.

It is with deep regret that the Secretary of the Navy announces to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death, at his residence, in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 11th inst., of the Honorable Gideon Welles, who served the nation in various positions of honor and dignity, and especially with great distinction as Secretary of the Navy, from the year 1861 to 1869.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Navy Department will be draped in mourning until after the funeral, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

FEB. 8.—Captain A. E. K. Benham, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Hartford*, flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

Lieutenant A. C. McMechan, to duty at the Hydrographic Office on the 15th February.

Lieutenant N. J. K. Patch, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston.

Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, to report to Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for special duty, on the completion of which he will return to New York and resume his duties on board the *Plymouth*.

FEB. 9.—Carpenter Wm. D. Toy and Seaman Henry W. Frankland, to the *Wyoming*.

FEB. 11.—Commander John C. Watson, to command the *Wyoming*, at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant F. W. Greenleaf, to the *Wyoming* on the 23d Feb. Ensign George T. Emmons, to the *Plymouth* on the 1st March. Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of 1st March from San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggener, to the receiving ship Colorado.

DETACHED.

FEB. 7.—Lieutenant D. Delahanty, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Boatswain Peter H. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Boatswain John H. Brown, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

FEB. 8.—Lieutenant John K. Winn, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. Longecker, from the Signal Office on the 12th February, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

FEB. 9.—Assistant Engineer Abraham V. Zane, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

Carpenter Gould Norup, from the *Wyoming*, and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 11.—Commander Alfred Hopkins, from the command of the *Wyoming*, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon J. W. Coles, from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, on reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

FEB. 12.—Lieutenant Frank Courtis, from the command of the coast survey steamer *W. P. McArthur* on the 23d February, and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 13.—Lieutenant E. A. Field, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th February.

Lieutenant Richard Clover, from the Hydrographic Office on the 15th February and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 16th Feb.

COMMISSIONED.

Master Lyman G. Spalding to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th of July, 1878.

Master John P. Wallis to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 14, 1878.

Ensign Horace P. McIntosh to be a Master in the Navy from June 27, 1878.

Midshipman George T. Emmons to be an Ensign in the Navy from July 17, 1878.

Passed Assistant Engineer Fredk. G. McKean to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from November 25, 1877.

William W. Galt, of Norfolk, Va., an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from January 28, 1878.

Samuel H. Griffith, of Philadelphia, an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from December 15, 1877.

Francis S. Nash, of Farmville, Va., an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from December 22, 1877.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Midshipman York Noell for three months.

To Midshipman Wm. G. Cutler for four months, with permission to leave the United States.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant George M. Totten, at present in Paris, France, has been extended three months.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen W. E. Best and S. H. Dent.

QUALIFIED FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers have been examined and found qualified for promotion: Commodores Edward T. Nichols and Robert H. Wyman; Captains Wm. E. Hopkins, Thomas Pattison, Edward Simpson and Wm. G. Temple; Commanders Francis M. Ramsay, Richard L. Law and Robert F. R. Lewis; Lieutenant-Commanders Frederick Pearson and John J. Read; Lieutenants George R. Durand, Chas. A. Schetky, John K. Winn, Thos. M. Gardner, Chas. H. Rockwell and Chas. M. Anthony; Masters Dennis H. Mahan, Chas. A. Clark, John H. C. Coffin, Jas. W. Gragdon and Wm. F. Low; Ensigns Wm. H. Slack, Wm. H. H. Southerland and Jessie M. Roper. Other officers are now before the board who will no doubt pass; and others who have not been before the board, being absent on duty.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, February 8, confirmed the following nominations:

Midshipmen—to be Ensigns: York Noell, Pennsylvania; A. C. Hodgson, Georgia; W. C. Cutler, Nevada; C. Laird, Ohio; N. R. Usher, Indiana; F. S. Carter, Illinois; A. Sharp, District of Columbia; C. A. Corbin, Michigan; F. E. Beatty, Minnesota; M. L. Wood, Missouri; D. Daniels, Massachusetts; E. D. Bostwick, South Carolina; G. Storey, Alabama; F. A. Milligan, Tennessee; J. M. Helm, Tennessee; C. McR. Winslow, Massachusetts; C. H. Ameson, Ohio; W. S. Hughes, Iowa; F. F. Fletcher, Iowa; H. G. Worcester, New York; H. H. Holsey, New Hampshire; C. M. McCarter, Pennsylvania; R. H. Townley, Nebraska; K. M. Doyle, Tennessee; and H. J. Hunt, Rhode Island.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending February 13, 1878:

Charles L. Cassin, passed assistant surgeon, January 14, at Brookline, Mass.

DEVOTION TO DUTY REWARDED—Gen. Myers, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has issued the following order:

I desire to commend the prompt and zealous action during the *Metropolis* storm of the non-commissioned officers in charge, and their assistants at the stations at Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras; of Privates Harrison and Neegelker, sent respectively to reinforce Cape Henry and the *Metropolis* wreck station; and especially of Corporal A. T. Sherwood, who notified this office the instant the report was received by messenger from the wreck, at ten minutes to 7 p. m. Jan. 31, and Private William Davis, Signal Service, U. S. Army, who, under the immediate direction of Corporal Sherwood, starting on horseback fully equipped within fifteen minutes after the receipt of the notice of the wreck at Kitty Hawk station, rode through the night and the storm twenty miles to the scene, and by twenty minutes past 8 a. m. opened a station on the signal service sea coast telegraph line and reported for service at the wreck, sending a condensed report at 4 a. m., and there remained continuously on duty on the open beach keeping constant telegraphic communication along the line and with this office, acting thus with faithful accuracy and intelligence for an uninterrupted tour of duty of twenty-six hours. By this action of the soldiers and stations named all telegraphic information from the wreck which has reached the superior authorities or appeared in the press, and on which steps for relief were taken, was secured.

For prompt and soldierly action, fidelity and good service, Private William Davis is promoted to be corporal, Signal Service, U. S. Army, to date from Jan. 31, 1878. Upon receipt of this order Corporal Davis will take charge of such papers as may be at the wreck station and rejoin his proper station at Kitty Hawk.

ALBERT J. MYERS, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

In view of possible events in the East, it may be as well, says *Broad Arrow*, to give our readers an idea of the exact composition of our Mediterranean fleet. It should be mentioned that the *Shannon*, though under orders for the Mediterranean, has not yet joined. The fleet consists of twelve ironclads (excluding the old *Hibernia*) and ten unarmored ships. The ironclads are as follows:

	Guns	Tons	H.P.	
Achilles.....	16	9694	5722	Capt. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K. C. B., V. C.
Aigincourt.....	17	10,027	6867	Flag of 2nd in command, Rear-Adm'l Sir J. E. Commerell, K. C. B., V. C. Capt. R. Wells
Alexandra.....	12	9492	8615	Flag of the Comdr-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. R. O. B. Fitzroy.
Devastation (turret). .	4	9190	6632	Capt. W. J. Hunt Giubbe, C. B.
Hotspur (tur.-ram). .	3	4010	3497	Captain St. George D'Arcy Irvine
Pallas.....	8	3787	3581	Capt. H. H. Beaman, C. B.
Research.....	4	1741	1042	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson.
Rupert (turret-ram). .	4	5444	4635	Capt. W. E. Gordon.
Shannon.....	9	5103	3500	Capt. W. B. Grant.
Sultan.....	12	9286	8629	Capt. H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh.
Swiftsure.....	14	6660	4918	Capt. Nowell Salmon, V. C., C. B.
Téméraire.....	8	8412	7000	Captain M. Culme-Seymour.
The unarmored ships comprise—				
Antelope.....	2	1015	246	Lieut.-Com. E. J. Wingfield.
Bittern.....	3	774	851	Com. G. J. Anstruther.
Condor.....	3	774	770	Comdr. E. F. Day.
Flamingo.....	3	774	750	Com. W. H. Hall.
Helicon.....	2	985	1610	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford.
Raleigh.....	22	5200	6158	Capt. C. T. Jago.
Rapid.....	3	913	460	Com. C. P. Fitzgerald.
Ruby.....	12	1864	2100	Captain R. H. M. Molyneux.
Salamis.....	2	985	1440	Com. F. W. Egerton.
Torch.....	5	570	281	Com. R. H. Hamond.

The ironclads thus carry altogether a total of 111 large guns; and the unarmored vessels have an armament of 57 more—quite enough to render a good account of any enemy they are likely ever to meet.

WORK FOR THE ENGLISH NAVY.—Discussing the work laid out for the English navy, in the event of war, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, says: The greater and most important part of our trade with India and China is now carried on through the Suez Canal, and to protect it, it is necessary that we should have a large and powerful fleet cruising along the whole line of the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. For the protection of our North American trade, Mr. Brassey seems disposed to rely upon the high rate of speed developed by the merchant steamships themselves, a speed never attained by the war ships of foreign powers, and rarely to be equalled even by such ships as would be commissioned under letters of marque. In this opinion we cannot concur. We are much more disposed to accept Mr. Brassey's alternative suggestion, that the "steam lanes" of the North Atlantic should be protected by ocean cruisers of the *Devastation* type. But this defence of the Eastern, Colonial and North American steam trades is far from exhausting the work which our ocean-going war ships would have to accomplish. There is still the question of protecting the sailing ships of the mercantile marine, for though a large proportion of the commerce of the country is conducted by steamships, a still larger share of it is carried on in sailing ships, and this would suffer terribly from the fast sailing privateers which any maritime power with whom we might be at war would be sure to let loose against it. It is a noticeable fact that, apart from torpedoes, the largest amount of mischief which has been inflicted upon Turkey by Russian ships during the present war has been done by fast sailing merchant vessels fitted up temporarily as men-of-war. To check this effectively we should require a very large increase in the number of swift unarmored frigates and corvettes of the *Inconstant* and *Iris* type, which should be more than a match in point of speed for any privateers. There is one more lesson which the Report of the Inflexible Committee teaches us. In discussing the vulnerability of that ship, they tell us that the most effective force that could be brought against her would be one consisting of a number of small gunboats, which should attack her simultaneously and concentrate their fire upon her unarmored ends. This leads us to the conclusion already enforced by many of the most competent naval critics, that each of our large ironclads should be attended by a number of small satellite vessels, and the advantage of this is further shown in the protection afforded against torpedo attacks by the vigilant watch which can be kept up by these small vessels.

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CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

M R. BANNING'S Army reorganization bill is so radically bad in its foundations that we do not see how it can become a law. Distinctly recognizing in it many new and broad reforms—such, for example, as lineal promotion, the encouragement of non-commissioned officers, localized regimental recruiting, the abolition of color distinctions, and veteran retirement—which we know to have emanated from Army sources, we cannot denounce the bill indiscriminately. But we may say in good conscience that even the various praiseworthy provisions of the bill are of so slight importance compared with the injurious whole, that it would be better for them to sink with the bill, if they cannot be detached from it and saved as separate measures.

Beldam Congress is apt to act the part of a bad sort of step-mother towards the Army, never coming in sight of the latter, in its housekeeping course, without going into tantrums, and desiring to pinch or maul it. Just now, for example, the regular West Point appropriation bill comes up; whereupon the Academy is screamed at as a nursery of aristocrats, and it is suggested that the place had better be put under the auctioneer's hammer. Again, it is found that small stakes are sometimes played for at cards in the Army, as in ten thousand clubs and homes; thereupon, with full knowledge that there exist and are used adequate means of punishing the vice of gambling in the Army, where it deserves punishment, Congress proposes to make a new Article of War, forbidding, under severe penalty, the playing even for the most trivial of stakes—a prohibition law—such as Congress would never apply to the civil service or to its own members. Once more, a Congressman observes that a good many officers do not wear their uniforms—save, perhaps, a cap—when off duty. It never occurs to him that this is a simple avoidance of ostentation; it seems to him much more likely to be a deliberate attempt to hide from notice the vast numbers of officers whom he believes to be always off duty. So he proposes a law to force them to appear in uniforms at all times; and we have even had the very lame argument brought forward, that letter-carriers wear their official garb, so why shouldn't some world-renowned hero of Chickamauga or Spottsylvania?

We do not need to go further with examples that would crowd upon us from the present as from any previous year's proposed Army legislation. They seem to show the constant existence of a species of

restless anxiety and watchfulness on the part of some Congressmen, to find out where they can get in another crack at the Army. What we call, in loose phraseology, legislation for the Army, usually turns out to be only legislation against the Army. Other public interests rush to Congress for aid, and are told that so much will be done for them, and that so much more must wait; but the Army has long ceased to plead for any legislation whatever—it's highest ambition seems to be to escape Congressional consideration, because any new legislation above the necessary annual budget is almost sure to be adverse legislation. And yet the Army might well ask to be legislated for, as well as other public institutions. It has great wants to-day; it needs reform and reinvigoration—and particularly the breaking down of some cast-iron rules and precedents. But the Army has no encouragement to press these things upon Congressmen whose constant aim is to cut down the numbers of the Army and reduce its pay. Occasionally, when, in response to request, wise and practical suggestions of reform are made by Army officers, they are set most incongruously into a bill like Mr. BANNING's, and there is little heart to advocate them, being coupled with so much vicious legislation.

Of course this is all wrong, and, what is more, we think that many Congressmen are beginning to see that it is wrong. They see that it is a blunder and a shame to treat the Army as an institution to be constantly legislated down and out. Even some of those Congressmen who still shriek against the Army must be half conscious, if not fully conscious, that theirs is the cry of demagoguery. A pinch more of brains would also show them that it is a cry that finds no responsive echo amongst the majority of the people. It is a remarkable fact that the anti-Army agitation of the past few years has never had the slightest encouragement from the people; no election was ever carried by it, no mass meetings were ever swayed by it. Take the present atrocious pay-paring bill before Congress—what popular call is there for it? Army men are not misers, they hoard away no money from the people, their little salaries quickly trickle all back to the tradesmen. The people may cry out for a cessation of the system of discharging by anticipation posterity's fair share of the national debt, through wringing it out of the overburdened present; they do not ask that the officers of whom so many have risked their lives, and of whom so many will again not only risk but give their lives in protecting the country, shall have their scanty salaries cut down, simply that the Treasury may call in a few more bonds. So, too, the voice of the people last summer was clearly in favor of an Army larger than the present; some Congressmen, at least, begin to suspect that they will gain no popularity by demanding a smaller.

In truth, the supposition that anti-Army legislation would please the people is a pure delusion and a snare. It is true that one of our popular maxims has always been that "great standing armies are a menace to liberty"—a proposition, however, quite disputable even in that form, but at any rate wholly inapplicable to the case of an army of 40,000 in a people of 40,000,000. Our old Fourth of July orators applied that saying with truth to the great military establishments of Europe, and all the while we had a standing army here, far greater in proportion to the population than is our Army of to day. We admit that the Army has enemies among the people. Some have a personal grievance against it, because they or their friends have not obtained preference, or have received criticism among Army officers. Some hate the Army for its work in crushing the Rebellion. Some hate it because of its distasteful but nobly and effectively performed task in the process of reconstruction. Some hate it as a great obstacle in the path of Communism, and are trying to make the obstacle a little smaller. But the great body of intelligent, sensible, order-loving, public-spirited American people are the friends of the Army; and when Congressmen once see this fact clearly, the whole spirit of Army legislation will change.

The pending Army reorganization bill starts off with reducing the number of enlisted men in the Army from 25,000 to 20,000. That is a fundamental mistake. No reason can be assigned for this reduction. It cannot be shown where or how 20 men will do the work now requiring 25. Hence there is no

more logical reason for inserting the number 20,000 than for inserting the number 5,000. When Mr. BANNING or anybody else can show that 25,000 men are not needed, or that there is good ground for believing they are not needed, it may possibly be wise to break up the whole organization to effect a slight reduction of force. But only last summer, as the country knows, it would have been well had we had 35,000 men instead of 25,000. How can we reason that in the summer to come we shall not wish for 35,000 again? Only two or three months ago this same Congress by direct vote refused to reduce the Army to 20,000 men. Yet here is Monsieur TONSON BANNING coming again from the military committee with his 20,000 men, precisely as if no such vote had occurred, and on these figures, as a basis, tearing apart all the regimental organizations. For ourselves, we do not feel like addressing ourselves to the serious discussion of the newly proposed organization, with its provisions for regimental consolidations and obliterations, and for its enlarged battalion and company strength, because we can hardly believe that Congress will reverse its own record of a few months since. It seems to us that Mr. BANNING's bill, with its twice ten thousand men, will be allowed to march up the hill, and then just march down again.

But before that manoeuvre is executed, the bill should be docked of that extraordinary, preposterous and demoralizing section, which makes the very existence of the Army dependent, not on its own value and good conduct, but on the good conduct of Congress. Now there is no question that Congress has already by the Constitution full power over the Army—to reduce, increase or disband it. But what Mr. BANNING proposes is that the mere neglect of Congress to do its duty in providing for the maintenance of the Army shall be followed *ipso facto* by the dissolution of the Army. It is evident that the same illogical process has been at work on this as on some other sections of the bill—for obviously the wrong-doer in the case supposed is not the Army but Congress, and evidently, then, it is Congress instead of the Army that should be abolished by the failure of duty.

Now, it was no longer ago than last winter that precisely such a case as Mr. BANNING contemplates, occurred. If at that time his provision had existed, and in the fierce tug of both parties over the disputed Presidency, neither had yielded a hair, and, as a consequence, the Army had gone to pieces, what good would that have done to the country? We certainly should have been no better off last summer, with an Indian war, Texas border troubles, and the labor riots all breaking out at once. And who is to guard public property when the Army thus ceases to exist, through the temporary party squabbling of Congressmen? It is not the part of wise legislation to *infer* out of existence a great institution like the Army. Mr. BANNING very likely had in view a good purpose—namely, to avoid another such act of shameful neglect as Congress was last winter guilty of. Nevertheless, the remedy proposed is worse than the evil, and it illustrates what we have spoken of as the leading fault of most of the general Army legislation, namely, a failure to approach the subject in the right spirit, and to comprehend the true relation of the Army to a wise system of government.

That broader and more statesmanlike views are needed in some quarters is clear from the fact that the following resolution is said by the despatches to have been rejected by the House Military Committee on Thursday: "Resolved, That in view of the condition of affairs on the Mexican frontier and the danger arising from the outbreak of Indian hostilities, any measure looking toward a reduction of the effective force of the Army is not justified by the condition of the country and is unsafe and unwise."

THE new phases in the Eastern Question may be tersely stated. Driven to make some show of resistance against Russian audacity, Parliament, since our last issue, passed the £6,000,000 extra budget for possible war needs, and a town mob co-operated by smashing Mr. GLADSTONE's windows. Everybody then breathed more freely, and it was hoped that the war was over. But Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, far from being cowed by these demonstrations of the British Lion, immediately proceeded to snub him. Lord

DERBY having instructed Lord LOFTUS to inquire what the Russians meant by continuing to march upon Constantinople, received from the Prince a despatch curtly saying: "The military line of demarcation traced previously to the armistice has been agreed upon between the Russian and Turkish authorities, and is a question which exclusively concerns the belligerents." This being the monumental rebuke of the year's diplomacy, the British fleet was ordered to pass the Dardanelles. Russia was quick with her counter-thrust. Instantly her troops were ordered to enter Constantinople as soon as any foreign men-of-war should "enter the Straits. Poor Turkey, whose rights had been forgotten in all this business, protested against England's act of tardy succor, which was not even put on the ground of protecting the Porte, and was apparently a sacrifice of Turkish interests to English, drawing on that very Russian occupation of Constantinople, which Turkey had just succeeded by the armistice in averting. At this writing Admiral HORNBY's fleet has passed the Dardanelles and is in the Sea of Marmora, Turkey contenting itself with a formal protest; while the Russians have simultaneously occupied Constantinople, "merely as a peace measure," as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs to Lord DERBY. The British military departments are all active, especially the transport service; and in Austro-Hungary there is hardly less agitation over what the war party call Russian duplicity.

THE death of GIDEON WELLES will echo widely through our Navy. He will be remembered as the head of the Department during that war epoch in which the American Navy suddenly grew from a few score feeble ships to a vast and splendid power. For this extraordinary growth, to be sure, Mr. WELLES was not personally responsible. He merely presided over the revolution which professional genius and industry, spurred by popular enthusiasm and emulation, effected; and even in that supervision which the Department exercised, the leading spirit was Assistant Secretary G. V. FOX—a man so singularly well adapted for the crisis that Mr. WELLES placed much of the executive naval business of his Department upon him, while occupying himself largely with his political duties as one of Mr. LINCOLN's cabinet advisers. But both in the cabinet councils and at the head of his Department Mr. WELLES was conspicuous for his good sense, his clear, firm opinions, his patriotism, and his fidelity to his ideas of duty. His presumed unfamiliarity with sea life was of course a subject of joke upon him, as upon most other naval secretaries, before and since; and President LINCOLN especially found this banter very agreeable to indulge in. However, Mr. WELLES had been at the head of a bureau in the Department from 1846 to 1849, under POLK, so that he had an unusual experience of the working of the Department before taking charge of it. During his eight years in the Department, no stain attached to his personal integrity, nor was he so much as suspected of jobbery. Though some abominable corruptions, botches and blunders in engineering and construction occurred, no one held Mr. WELLES to be the author of them. Mr. WELLES devoted a large part of the leisure of his later years to a series of able, interesting and valuable historical papers upon his cabinet experience and upon the great war epoch. These papers were published in the *Galaxy*, and form an important contribution to the history of the war. These papers, also, seemed for the first time to fully disclose to the public the trenchant vigor of Mr. WELLES as a thinker and writer. Taken as a whole, we should say that the administration of Mr. WELLES was popular in the Navy; it is quite certain that he always took pride in the acts of gallantry displayed in the Service, and was quick to demand for them ample public acknowledgment.

THE death of Pope Pius IX. had been so long anticipated that it caused not the slightest ripple in the circles of European diplomacy. The true disturbance, if any, will come when the new Pope is chosen. What Pius IX. was all know; but what his successor will be, and what policy he will pursue, only the future can disclose. Nevertheless, we may fairly presume that he will be an Italian. It is now upwards of 350 years since the papal chair has been filled invariably by Italians, though in the three

centuries preceding there had been two French Popes and two Spanish. If we look at the electing body, we find that the Sacred College consists of sixty-two living members, out of whom 38, or a clear majority of 10, are Italians. In the minority are eight French cardinals, four Spanish, three Germans, two Austrians, two Englishmen, two South Americans, one American, one Irishman, one Belgian and one Pole. We see no reason to suppose that the custom of choosing an Italian will be abandoned; but whether he will be an Italian of the ultramontane or conciliatory school remains to be seen.

The late Pope is sometimes spoken of as having been a soldier in his youth. That is quite a mistake, or an exaggeration. During the Napoleonic wars, in 1812, young Mastai-Ferretti, then 20 years old, was conscripted or enrolled in the *Guardia Nobile* of Milan, a home body of "cracks," composed of sons of aristocratic families. But his constitutional tendency to epileptic fits, from which he had suffered several years before, prevented him from doing much, if any, military duty, and he was soon relieved from the Guard.

THE removal of the Naval Observatory from its present unfit, unhealthy, and malarial site to a higher, healthier, and more suitable one, on which new and better buildings shall be planted, is most desirable. But this proposition has been made the occasion for two other suggestions, neither of which seems to us at all desirable. One of them is that the observatory shall be removed out of the District to the West; the other, that it shall be removed from the charge of the Navy Department.

We see no reason whatever for transferring the Naval Observatory from Washington to the West. The resolution which passed the Senate calls for a new site within the District, and this is the true policy. But, as Secretary THOMPSON has said, in reply to a letter from Senator PADDOCK, of Nebraska, a branch observatory in the interior—say, for example, at Omaha—would no doubt be of use. According to one news writer, Rear-Admiral RODGERS suggests that the place to be selected for this purpose should be determined by furnishing several observers with five-inch objectives, of equal power, who should, on as many nights as practicable, observe test objects in the heavens from designated places—the site appearing to be the best to be selected for the branch observatory. This seems rather a primitive, expensive, and laborious plan, but probably it would best satisfy the rival aspirants. It would introduce the competitive examination system into this matter.

As to the transfer of the observatory from the Navy Department, we see no good reason for it. A petition to Congress has lately been circulated for signatures among the members of the National Academy of Sciences, asking that the superintendence of the observatory shall be "assigned to the ablest astronomer who will accept the position, whether he be found in the Navy or in civil life." It is said that Admiral RODGERS, the present head of the observatory, not long ago called a meeting of the professional astronomers of the observatory, at the request of Secretary THOMPSON, to ascertain whether, in their opinion, the observatory should be placed under the care of a civilian or a naval line officer; and that all but two of the professors favored the existing arrangement. We see no reason why Congress should not hold the same opinion.

In a recent conversation with Representative Willets, of Michigan, as reported by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, President HAYES alluded to a statement that he had given to Senator GORDON the appointment of a cadetship at large at West Point. This, he said, was not true. There were 300 applications for these cadetships at large, accompanied by voluminous papers, from which he must select 10 before June next; but as yet no appointments had been made, and none promised.

One of the beneficial results of recent experience is the more general adoption of the Creedmoor system of target practice. An order has just been issued by Gen. HOWARD, commanding the Department of Columbia, directing its use in his command. The State of New York has just ordered another installment of Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice, which is also being adopted for the Pennsylvania militia, as it has been by the militia of other States. The War Department has also ordered a number for experimental

use. The adoption of this manual for the Regular Army, as well as for the militia, would do much to bring about that most desirable result—uniformity in rifle practice.

ONE of the peculiarities of League Island as a naval station is illustrated in the death of Capt. Adams from an attack of malarial fever, "the resultant, in the opinion of the fleet surgeon, of a long term of duty in the malarial region of League Island." The Naval Observatory at Washington is not the only fever-breeding nest in which our officers are compelled to harbor. Not only Navy officers but hosts of Army officers as well are the victims of the malarious influences of localities in which their line of duty compels them to reside.

THE House passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, as amended, on Thursday.

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, formerly surgeon-general U. S. A., had a hearing before the Senate Military Committee Feb. 8. A memorial from the medical faculty of the University of New York, asking relief for Dr. Hammond, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Conkling.

A STATED meeting of the New York Commandery, Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States, was held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, at which the following candidates for membership were accepted: Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Leland, U. S. V.; Brevet Major Douglass Campbell, U. S. V.; and Col. William C. Holbrook, U. S. V. At a special meeting of the California Commandery, held in San Francisco Jan. 17, the following were elected companions of the first class: Brevet Major-General William Starke Rosecrans, late brigadier-general, U. S. Army; Major Zabdiel B. Adams, U. S. V.; Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Artillery. Of the second class: Matthias Frederick Christensen, eldest son of Companion Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. T. Christensen, U. S. V.

THE New York *Herald* says: "The Secretary of War says that he has recommended to the President not to make any more appointments in the Army from civil life until the West Point graduating class of June next has been commissioned. The President has acquiesced in this suggestion, and the hundreds of applicants who are pressed from all quarters will have no chance to enter the Army unless the pending bill for the increase of the retired list passes Congress. Gen. Suerman is in favor of the compulsory retirement of Army officers at sixty-two years of age in order to give the young officers a chance of promotion, and is willing himself to be retired at that age. It is generally felt that many of the older officers are unfit for field service though still on the Army list. Many of those who continue to cling to full rank and pay are in easy places, and they decline to be retired unless the law renders it necessary. Hence a general law of compulsory retirement at sixty-two years of age would be both salutary and equitable. The Secretary of War says that while he has no special scheme of his own to urge he would favor this measure for the future benefit and vitality of the Army, and thinks, besides, that it would give general satisfaction. The War Department officials approve some parts of the Banning bill, but as a whole think it impracticable."

RETIRING OFFICERS.—An "Infantry" correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: \$2,000,000 a year can be saved by the employment of retired officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, as postmasters, revenue and customs officers, Indian agents, United States marshals, land officers, consuls, pension agents, and many other places that could be named. \$250,000 more could be saved, he thinks, by removing Gen. Hancock and staff to Governor's Island or Fort Hamilton; Gen. Ruger and staff, to Newport Barracks; Gen. Augur and staff, to Jackson Barracks; Gen. Terry and staff, to Fort Snelling; Gen. Pope and staff, to Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Crooke and staff, to Omaha Barracks; Gen. Howard and staff, to Fort Vancouver; Gen. McDowell and staff, to Benicia Barracks; and erecting proper buildings at San Antonio, Texas, for Gen. Ord and staff, if that is to be the headquarters of that department. Retired officers, he argues, should be re-examined every three or five years, and their disability graded, as is now done in examining applicants for pensions. All officers having lost their sight, hearing, speech, who are over seventy years of age, or who are, in the judgment of the examining board, unfit to perform any duty, should be exempted from further examination after the first time. Those found fit for military, naval or marine corps duties, to be reassigned and given the rank to which they would have attained by regular promotion. When assigned to the performance of civil duties to receive full pay and allowances of the actual rank held by them when retired. The statute limiting the number of retired officers should be repealed. The bill introduced by Senator Eaton Feb. 11, "in furtherance of civil service reform," proposes to empower the President of the United States to "detail for such duty as he may deem expedient retired officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who may apply to him for employment in the following branches of the civil service, namely, the Indian and Pension Bureaus, the diplomatic service, the life saving service, or in such other branches of the civil service as he may deem compatible with the public interest, said officers to receive while performing such duty the full pay and allowances of their rank, and no more."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

COQUILLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The accompanying description of "Coquille," and the lines "Our Island of Shells," I have copied from the "Military and Naval Magazine of the United States," for March, 1883. The author, Dr. L. O'Brien, U. S. A., was the writer of the original version of "Benny Havens, Oh!" His memory has been preserved by the lines of Danville Leadbetter (formerly of the 1st Artillery, later of the Engineer Corps), referring to his death at Tampa. Dr. Lucius O'Brien, of Maryland, was an assistant surgeon from 18th of July, 1832, to December, 1835. He then resigned, but was on Sept. 8, 1837, appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 3d Infantry, subsequently transferring to the 8th Infantry. At the time of his death at Tampa Bay (Jan. 7, 1841) he was 1st lieutenant of the 8th. The enclosures are offered as clearing up the correct rendering of Leadbetter's line:

"No more he'll sing 'Petite Coquille,' or 'Benny Havens, Oh!'"—some thinking it should be "Coquette." Can any of the older officers—contemporaries of O'Brien and Leadbetter—give us the air of "The Light House," referred to herein?

February 4, 1878.

Coquille is the name of a beautiful little island in Lake Pontchartrain, La. Its history is exceedingly interesting. Long before the white man dreamed of North America, this little spot was very densely tenanted. Here the aborigines would assemble from surrounding districts, on setting out for war, and on business of legislation. Flint arrow heads, amulets, beads, etc., in various stages of workmanship, are strewed all over the island, and a mound has been recently (1832) removed from its centre, which contained the semi-recumbent skeletons of the distinguished of many tribes. Few of the descendants of these men are abroad at the present day. Their names (Natchez, Apaches, Tennesse, Alabama, Pascongas, Chetimachies, Biloxes, Tunicas, and Carancas) are scarcely known to us.

In 1695 the island was taken possession of in the name of the French king, by M. Le Compte de Logne, and in the subsequent broil with the Spanish settlers, served as the arena of many sanguinary conflicts. By some ruse, of which history details no particulars, the island became the property of the Spanish king, who erected on it extensive fortifications. It again passed into the hands of the Great Britain—from whom it was obtained by the Americans in the Jeffersonian transfer, and is now a beautiful military post, named in honor of the hero of York (the lamented Pixie). It is remarkable for unrivaled salubrity, the number and excellence of its fish and fowl, and in particular for a beautiful species of shell, with its surface abounds, and from which it derives its unobtrusive appellation.

Exposed to the pelting of every storm, Coquille is evidently obeying the great law.

Every gale leaves indications of the little island's vicissitudes. Within a very few years large portions of its Catholic Majesty's ramparts have been most unlovingly attracted by the waters, and at low tide exhibit their "pearl decked" summits in very rebellious relief. How far the exertions of its present gallant occupants may retard the advance of their aqueous assailant, it is impossible to determine; but the probability is strong, that before another half century, "the Island of Shells" will form a portion of the bed of the Gulf of Mexico.

The following lines on this subject are from the pen of Dr. L. O'Brien, U. S. Army, and have been arranged to the well known air, "The Light House." They were originally published in the *Louisiana Advertiser* over the signature of "Kasse." (From the *Baltimore Republican* of Dec. 2, 1832. Republished in *Military and Naval Magazine* of the U. S., March, 1833.)

OUR ISLAND OF SHELLS.

We may gaze on the face of creation intently,
And smile on her features of mountains and dales,
But there is not in her nature a trait which so gently
Exhibits her worth like "Our Island of Shells."

Encircled by waters, whose ripples the Paris,
Mid the sunbeams of fancy wean in limpid cells,
Above her, the cloud courting swarms, which in series
Shake their spray luminous wings o'er "Our Island of Shells."

Coquille! the fringed surf which for ages has lured thee,
And caressed thee through time in its pearl bedecked shells,
Ambitious to woo thee, now rushes to save thee,
And press to its bosom "Our Island of Shells."

Tis thus with the world! the brightest and rarest,
Must yield to the fate which in youth it repels;
The arm of the brave, and the tear of the fairest,
Fall pitiless like "Our Own Island of Shells."

Coquille! if the prayers of the free and the daring
Could avert the overwhelming that time fast propels
Thy rampart bound margins, the flag they are bearing
Would long consecrate "Our Own Island of Shells."

But alas! all thy beauty, thy strength, and thy glory,
Are marked for destruction in destiny's cells;
The tears of our sons will bedew the sad story,
Of the fate that befel "Our Own Island of Shells."

THE ENGINES OF THE SWATARA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Little remarks, in the JOURNAL of December 29th, "that at half powers the engines of the *Swatara* were not economical," and asks, "Would not the loss here offset the gain when under full power, and does the circumstance that European steamers and merchantmen generally, habitually steam at full power materially modify any conclusions we might draw from their experience?" Mr. Little's questions are founded on the assumption that the compound engine is the most extravagant at half powers, but this is not a fact. Whilst at very low powers the simple engine is the most economical, the speeds corresponding to those powers are much lower than occur in ordinary practice. The most economical speeds for three classes of English naval vessels, fitted with compound engines, were 3.8, 6, and 6.5 knots, which is below the average steaming speed of full powered naval vessels. Again, the full power economy does not account for the popularity of compound machinery in foreign navies, where the ordinary steaming speed is limited by regulation to a lower rate than that habitually practised in our vessels. They are used exclusively in the English and French navies, which is to an extent that

my own judgment would not endorse, for I believe there are cases where compound machinery is not desirable. The latest and most powerful French ironclad, the *Trident*, is fitted with three cylinder compound engines, and no others are constructed for their navy.

I entirely agree with Captain Chandler, that every means should be employed to alleviate the condition of firemen and coal heavers, whose life is a very unhealthy one at best; but the proof that this can be as readily effected with compound machinery as with any other, lies in the fact, that the English vessel which Captain Chandler mentions as having such low fireroom temperatures is fitted with compound engines. I have known the temperatures to range as high as 150 deg. in the firerooms of vessels fitted with single expansion engines, and that whilst the hatches were open, and all ventilators and windsails trimmed.

Captain Chandler has been misinformed in regard to the *Marion* having received repairs, costing over \$4,000, after a passage of less than 4,000 miles, the greater part of which was under sail. The *Marion* had been under steam 148 days at the time to which Capt. Chandler refers, and the bill did not reach \$8,000, part of which was for stores. As a circumstance relating to a previous part of the discussion, I have ascertained that the boiler of the *Reanche* exploded at 25 lbs. pressure, scalding over eighty men, more than half of whom were killed.

L. J. ALLEN.

CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS OF THE ARMY.

THE Military Academy Appropriation bill was discussed at length by the House on the 31st of Jan., again on the 5th and 11th of Feb. Mr. Durham (Ky.) explained that the estimates as sent to the Committee on Appropriations called for \$530,415.76. The amount appropriated last year for the support of the Military Academy was \$286,604. The amount reported in this bill is \$272,155, being a reduction of \$14,449 from the amount appropriated last year. \$17,000 had been deducted from the amount appropriated last year for the pay of cadets, Gen. Schofield considering the \$150,000 ample for the pay of those who remain actually at the Academy, and he was "reasonably well satisfied" with the appropriation, \$5,000, for drainage. The costly hospital the committee did not believe in, and would only appropriate \$800 to put a temporary roof upon it. They did not believe it was a matter of absolute necessity to increase the present supply of water, and therefore have not recommended any such appropriation. They were of the opinion that "there are civilians who are very frequently through favoritism promoted to the positions of Army officers when the cadets of the institution are left out and have no employment." "I applied to the Secretary of War to know how it ought to be," said Mr. Durham. "I sought information of the Adjutant-General of the Army, and the second clause in this bill was at my suggestion drawn up by the Adjutant himself, General E. D. Townsend. It was from him I gathered the fact that civilians have been put into the Army, who were not as competent as cadets to discharge the duties of Army positions."

Section 3 of the bill provides, "That hereafter, when under existing law a cadet is appointed at large or to represent a congressional district at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and such appointee has been matriculated therein, no other appointment for such district or at large shall be made during the term for which such cadet was appointed if a vacancy should occur therein for any cause other than death or physical disability." This provision was recommended by Gen. Schofield and the Secretary of War.

In the course of the debate on the bill which followed Mr. Reagan (Texas) said he was unable "to understand why it is that gentlemen who have positions of ease and comfort, and are supplied with every convenience of civil life and such as the demands of the easiest service require, should be paid an additional amount above the ordinary pay of other officers of the same rank." For this reason he should move to strike out the allowance of extra pay to officers detailed to the Academy.

Mr. Bragg (Wis.) was opposed to the longevity allowance to professors: "What does that mean?" he indignantly exclaimed. "Some gentleman who has staid there holding Army rank until he has grown gray, who has been so thrifty that while employed in teaching cadets at West Point he has published a series of mathematical works and got the Government to adopt his system of mathematics, and has sent his books broadcast through the world to be sold, and from which a large revenue shall be derived to him. Is it meant that the length of service of such men shall entitle them to additional pay of \$7,000?" He was curious also as to the amount of the pay of a 1st lieutenant of engineers, about which he could learn nothing. "Why," asked Mr. Bragg, throwing in "a little more grape," "Why should a lieutenant of engineers stationed at West Point, drawing full pay as lieutenant and commutation of rations and quarters, doing a little service in the way of teaching and dancing a German at the hotel, and during the holiday season going to Saratoga or some other watering place, draw more pay than the 1st lieutenant who has been engaged in warfare with the hostile Sioux? Have we such an affection for the institution at West Point that we must pay more to this instructor for teaching than we pay to the soldier who goes with his musket and fights the battles of his country?" "Why should a premium be offered to these gentlemen who live in the pleasant places at West Point and flirt most elegantly with the ladies who visit there during the summer?"

Mr. Conger (Mich.), who opposed section 3, said: "I am happy to know and I am happy to say that these constant insidious attacks upon the Army of the United States do not in the main come from those gallant but misguided soldiers of the Confederate army.

There is no rivalry, there is no hostility, there is no remembrance of old battlefields, there is no remembrance of victories or defeats to prompt the officers of the Confederate army to renew upon the floor of this House the old combats, the old assaults upon an enemy, which were proper in time of war. I have heard suggestions and I could tell some conclusions to which I have come in regard to the object lying at the bottom of this uniform, continued, determined effort, acquiesced in by all, but pushed by a few; and I had thought sometime I would make the suggestion, which might be corrected if I were wrong, as to what I believed to be the underlying motive of all this action."

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said:

My idea is that West Point should stand between this country and a large standing Army; that in this way we should be training as great a number as possible of intelligent officers to the art of war, who would go into the business of life, after they got their training, outside of the Army, would acquire business habits, business thought, business energy and enterprise, and would be ready to spring to arms and form the nucleus of instruction of the volunteer force of the country whenever the country should need their services. I do not look upon the training at West Point as valuable only in fitting officers to go into the Regular Army. Our Army in time of peace is not a nursery for officers who have nothing to do and plenty to get, and who have too much time for idleness, which debases young officers of the Army, and you cannot help it. The best of those educated there leave the Army and go into civil life.

Mr. Townsend, of New York—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] whether he considers that chasing Indians in the territories debases our young officers.

Mr. Butler—Chasing Indians! Sometimes the Indians chase them and then [they are] a little hurt. [Laughter.] But when they chase the Indians they are never hurt. I am not speaking unkindly nor do I wish to speak unkindly of the officers of the Army; but I am speaking now upon business, and do not care for jokes.

Mr. Townsend, of New York—The gentleman will pardon me, I rather thought he was reflecting unkindly upon the hardest worked men in the Union, the young officers of the Army.

Mr. Butler—There is not one-third of them engaged in service against the Indians. One hundred and twenty-five of them are trying to escape the gout in this city, for they have nothing to do. [Laughter.] I am not making an attack upon this man or that man, but I am talking about the system. Some men's minds are so constituted that they cannot understand that a system can be attacked without an attack being made upon individuals under that system.

Sir, I have a son at West Point. Do you suppose I am going to let him remain in the Army, to go into garrison life, with nothing to do but to lay a lump of sugar on the table and bet whether a fly will first light upon his lump before it will light upon the lump of sugar of one of his comrades? [Laughter.] No, sir; not if I can find him any other employment. Why do I send him there? Simply because it seems to me that in the next generation there will be war, as there has been in all past generations, and I want to stamp him with the paten of nobility, so that when he steps into war he shall not be looked down upon as a civil general or officer.

I have no feeling against West Point or against West Point officers. The most gallant and noble fellows that ever stood on foot or faced a cannon's mouth who served with me were West Point men. No better than civilians so far as everything went but education; but better in that education, I agree. Now I want to see just as much of that education diffused over the country as possible, and as few regular soldiers in the country as possible. The places of the soldiers can always be better supplied than in any other way by enlistment when there is a cause for enlistment that calls for the best blood of the country to come forward and bear its burden in face of the enemy.

Mr. Butler explained and defended the longevity allowance for professors.

In response to a severe criticism by Mr. Clymer (Penn.), on the excess of officers in our Army, Mr. Potter (N. Y.), a Democrat as well as Mr. Clymer, said, "This nation cannot hope altogether to escape the necessity of taking up arms at some time, and it seems, therefore, wise in a great country like this liable at some period to be engaged in a great war, that we should maintain some condition of preparation for war; and by educating young men for the position of officers in the Army we do this with far less expense than by keeping up a great standing Army, and do it without any danger to the liberties of the people. It is a system that has worked well with the country here-tofore."

On the subject of competitive examinations for candidates for cadetships, Mr. Potter said:

It never occurred to me, until I was called upon last summer to nominate a young man to West Point, that there might be some question about the advantage of this method of selecting a candidate. But one morning a gentleman, himself a graduate of West Point, and subsequently a distinguished soldier in the Confederate army and one who later served with distinction in this House as well, happened to come into my office as I was selecting a committee to conduct such an examination. He said to me, "What are you doing?" I replied, "I am having a competitive examination for a nomination to West Point." He then said, "You are making a mistake." "Why?" I inquired. "Because," he answered, "you are about to do first what they do over again and do better at West Point. The young man is to be examined in respect of his attainments in geography, arithmetic, and other branches of learning by your committee and to be selected for his proficiency in these respects; then he must pass a similar examination, and one that will be better or at least as well conducted at West Point. The authorities there will take care that he does not get into the Academy without possessing a sufficient degree of proficiency in those branches of knowledge. What you ought to do is to select a young man with reference to his physical capacity, with reference to his moral qualities, with reference to his race and descent and character and temperament and to all those other qualities which go to make up a good soldier, and which are outside of mere scholastic acquirements, fitness, in which he must have besides to get into the Academy, and which fitness the military authorities will ascertain and require without any reference to the result of your competitive examination." "If you do that," he continued, "you will get a better class of men than you will under the system of competitive examinations." I then asked him what was the judgment of other Army officers on this question, and he replied that so far as his observation went his thoughts they were beginning to feel that the competitive examination system had not worked well, and that, as a rule, a better class of men had been admitted before the system was adopted.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) said:

It is asserted that these gentlemen who are assigned to West Point receive under the terms of this bill and under the terms of bills heretofore passed an allowance which they would not get if they were serving on the frontier. It is true, and it is in accordance with the law which runs through human nature. But few officers of the Army are competent to perform this duty. For example, take the one which is covered by the amendment now before the committee, the instructor in practical military engineering; how many men in the Army are competent to give instruction in that very difficult branch of the military art? It is the very highest order of talent known in the military service. Take the recent war between Turkey and Russia, happily brought to an end, as I learn to-day, and the operations before Pleven were held at bay until that master of military engineering Todieben came down and brought to bear his genius and his skill and his great requirements, and then Pleven fell. And if there be a man in this country, if he be in the Army of the United States or out of it, who can go to West Point and give this class of instruction with more skill, and with more ability, with more suc-

cess than any other man in this country, the sum you pay him is so insignificant in comparison with the value of the Service that it ought not to be taken into account.

Mr. Williams (Mich.) said: "This whole subject of the pay of the professors at West Point underwent thorough discussion in the last Congress, and was settled as we now have it in the bill before us. I know from acquaintance with many that have been there that it is with great reluctance the assistant professors take these places at West Point, simply because they cannot afford to live there. And that is the simple question, 'Do we pay more than is necessary to support them in a respectable way?' If we do, let us cut it down. If we do not, let us maintain them in the position they are intended to occupy socially or otherwise. Why, sir, West Point is, in the judgment of all men who know, the most expensive point to live in the United States. In winter it is perfectly isolated and in summer all their supplies come by boats. There is no market there at all."

Mr. Aiken (S. C.) said: "If you were to publish it from the house-tops to the taxpayers of this country that \$275,000 of their money is annually expended in the manner shown in this report of the Board of Visitors, I venture the assertion that in less than thirty days this body would be flooded with petitions from the taxpayers of our land to put West Point up to the highest bidder or to give it to the State of New York. I am bold enough to say that if such a petition were presented I for one would vote for either proposition."

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.). Mr. Chairman, no doubt the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Aiken], coming from the State that he does, would be glad for the Government to give West Point to somebody else. But West Point has vindicated itself in the history of this nation, North and South; and the people of the country will never allow it to go to the hammer or to be closed up. [Applause.]

Mr. House. I think it would better become the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hewitt], to answer the arguments of the gentleman from South Carolina who slanders the Representatives of the whole Southern people. [Applause.]

Mr. Waddell (N. C.) Mr. Chairman, I feel it is necessary for some gentleman from my section of the country to vindicate West Point. I, therefore, ask to have read an extract taken from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last July, showing we have gallant officers in the Army.

The House was accordingly put into good humor by the clerk reading from the JOURNAL of July 28, 1877, the glowing tribute of two enlisted men of the 10th Cavalry to the virtues of one of their officers whose name was not mentioned. It was published, as explained at the time, solely because of its unique style, and we are not surprised to find this entry in the Congressional minutes: ["The reading of the above extract was interrupted several times by laughter."]

INFORMATION ABOUT WEST POINT.

A very useful little book, entitled "West Point, or Information for Those About to Enter the Academy,"* has just been published at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the author, 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, U. S. A. Its object is to answer those innumerable questions which suggest themselves to the mind of a youth anxious to enter his country's service by the way of the Military Academy; the character of the life there, who are proper subjects for its discipline, how to secure an appointment, the physical and mental requirements for admission, the nature of the preliminary examination, the character of the training and the nature of the cadets' duties, how to join your regiment after graduation, and the first duties of an officer, etc., etc.

The book gives the results, in short, of the recent experience, as a cadet and a graduate, of its author—who was graduated in 1876—and will be very useful to all who have entered, or wish to enter, upon the experience he has passed through. "I can safely affirm," he says, "that one-third of the cadets, who graduate at West Point and afterwards hold commissions in the Army, go to the Academy with few correct ideas as to the nature of the life they are entering upon and the duties before them." And it is to instill into them correct ideas on this subject, as well as to furnish them with much needed information, that the book is written. "West Point," he says, "is no place for a child. It is a place where men's places are filled with boys, who act the man. The fear of a failure in the mastery of the course of instruction, should intimidate no one. The course is a most thorough and difficult one, but it is easy in consequence of the perfect system of teaching. Industry and perseverance are the only requisites to insure success. Let the physical and mental requirements for admission to the Academy be carefully examined, as I endeavor to correctly enumerate them, in connection with these remarks, and I think any one can readily see whether he should go to West Point." In his chapter of advice to the new cadet, he says, among other things:

The old system of hazing is now quite extinct, but the cadets have new modes, equally as good, of finding out what material the new comers have in them. When you go to West Point remember that "subordination is the root of discipline," and that you will accomplish nothing by trying to avoid, what every one who has been a cadet has experienced. For a while you will doubtless be displeased with the conduct of some of the cadets, while they perhaps are endeavoring to change a pupil, not very apt, from a citizen to a soldier. When you feel aggrieved, act like a man. If you feel yourself able, give one or two of the cadets a sound thrashing; they will always show you fair play, encourage your manliness, and ever afterwards think doubly well of you. You go to West Point in order to learn to fight; you can't take the first lesson too soon. If you are not this far advanced in the soldier's art, practice an earlier principle—

* "West Point, or Information for Those About to Enter the Academy." By Edward S. Farrow, U. S. Army. New York: W. C. and F. P. Church, 245 Broadway. Price \$1.50, by mail, prepaid.

obedience, and you will soon learn to command when you can see abundant reasons for your obedience. Never be a tattler; it is better to resign. While a "Plebe" don't let the commandant see you, unless he comes to see you, or sends for you. Act respectfully toward all the old cadets, believing that such will be your treatment when you become one. Start out with the determination to be perfect in all your studies and to get no demerits. If you adhere to this, the course will be easy after a few months. Attend to your own business, and leave the affairs of your school-mates alone. Try and be a popular man with your class. Open acts and many deportments together with a high sense of honor best accomplish this. Dispense with any high-toned notions and don't try to be aristocratic.

In other chapters he says:

If the new cadet will evade no drills, keep a clean gun and accoutrements, take "colors" every time he goes on guard and gain the good graces of the old cadets, it will not be so hard after all. If he can perform on any musical instrument, he is extremely fortunate; if he cannot, let him learn some songs, a few narratives and thrilling adventures, some touching on love, and he will soon be a welcome, if not an indispensable, visitor and friend of the old cadets.

No criminality is attached to the violation of any of the rules, provided you are not detected in the same; but it is better to act the part of a good soldier, for the sake of discipline, if nothing more, and conscientiously perform your duty. When you leave West Point (on furlough), just make up your mind that you will have a good time, at any cost, as long as the furlough lasts; that you will return to West Point and forget those good times, by studying diligently the most trying and difficult part of the academic course.

Prepare a lengthy and somewhat exaggerated story about "the ways they have at West Point," and tell it to every one you meet, until you grow tired of it, and then come down to plain facts and don't tell them any more than is necessary to answer their questions. Don't fall in love, if you can help it; it will cause you much embarrassment after returning to the Academy. A loving nature and the second class course of instruction are not suited to each other; and besides hosts of fair maidens will visit you in the two succeeding years, and in self-defence you would be compelled to join the Bachelor Club.

In selecting your branch of the service, be sure you choose the one you will like best, and which will be best suited to you, in the long run. Try and avoid future transfers as they are always accompanied by much annoyance and generally by a loss of rank.

As to the conduct of the young graduate, the author says very sensibly: "Don't imagine that the earth revolves around West Point and that it is incumbent upon you to talk about that place and its customs on all occasions after you leave there. A demonstration of gentlemanly deportment, a high sense of duty, refined culture, noble instincts and personal integrity will accomplish for you more than the publication of the fact that you are from West Point. Some of the grandest idiots, in my opinion, that I have met, were from West Point. In reality, when you join your regiment you know nothing, but have everything to learn, and the sooner you realize this fact the better. While you were at the Academy you learned to obey and then became qualified to command, but you cannot be too careful in the first exercising of your authority. In your actions with the enlisted men do not imagine 'you are deviling Plebes'—act kindly but at the same time firmly toward them. Let your own conduct and example be such that you would be pleased to have them follow it. The greatest duty due yourself as an officer and gentleman is to abstain from all intoxicating liquors and the habit of profanity; and unless you do, your success as a soldier is extremely doubtful."

This volume, which is handsomely printed and bound in flexible covers, will form a valuable addition to the literature of West Point, and a reliable guide to the information required by those who seek to enter there. In the appendix we find a number of cadet songs and a vocabulary of expressions and phrases used by the corps of cadets. It will be interesting to compare it with the similar vocabulary of expressions in use at the Naval Academy, which was copied into the JOURNAL of Jan. 19, from "Fag Ends."

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, Feb. 10, says:

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will undoubtedly report favorably a substitute for the bill "To make an additional Article of War forbidding gambling or the frequenting of gambling resorts by officers and soldiers of the Army." General Sherman does not seem to be with the Judge-Advocate General and the Senate Committee as to the necessity of the enactment of this additional Article of War. He says, in a recent letter, that he believes the passage of the bill under consideration would be ill-timed and unwise. In his opinion the vice of gambling is less in extent at this time than at any previous period; whereas, the inference would be that it is a growing and dangerous evil at this moment. In all ages and at all times, he continues, men have risked money on the chances of a horse race, the toss of a copper or a game of cards, and no law can prevent it. Good morals, he says, are the result of thought and association, not of law. The Army is now subject to the law of the locality in this matter, and an officer is liable to court-martial for gambling if he be a disbursing agent. This, General Sherman thinks, ought to suffice, and does suffice. In the new Army regulations contemplated, General Sherman adds, any additional rules can be provided for which are deemed necessary. The substitute, which will probably be adopted, provides that any officer serving with troops, or any soldier not on furlough, who gambles, bets, or plays for money or other valuable stake or consideration, shall be brought to trial by court-martial, and upon conviction, punished as follows: If an officer, for the first offence with suspension from rank, command and pay for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year; for the second offence, with dismissal from the military service; if a soldier, at the discretion of the court. It also provides that any officer of the Army, whether or not serving with troops, who by gambling, betting or playing for money or other valuable stake or consideration at a game of cards or otherwise shall win money from a junior or inferior officer, shall, upon conviction by court-martial, be dismissed from the military service. A further provision of the bill will probably forbid any post trader to allow gambling in any building, store, or other establishment owned or occupied by him, on penalty of having his appointment revoked by the Secretary of War. The execution of this law will be put into the hands of the commanding officers of posts, stations, detachments, etc.

"In twice two hundred years, the Bear
The Crescent shall assail;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.
But look! in twice ten years again—
Let Islam know and fear—
The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane,
Grow pale, and disappear."

RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

Officers and men at Cheyenne Agency, D. T.	\$10.00
Officers at Sidney Barracks, Neb.	1.50
Officers and men at Fort Verde, Ariz.	2.25
Lieut. J. H. Myers	.25
Previously acknowledged	\$277.12
Total receipts	\$301.72

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE GENERAL STAFF.—INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.—Sec. 471, General Regulations U. S. A., is as follows: "Inspection reports will show the discipline of the troops; their instruction in all military exercises and duties; the state of their arms, clothing, equipments, and accoutrements of all kinds; of their kitchens and messes; of the barracks and quarters at the post; of the guard-house, prisons, hospital, bake-house, magazines, store-houses, and stores of every description; of the stables and horses; the condition of the post school; the management and application of the post and company funds; the state of the post, and regimental and company books, papers, and files; the zeal and ability of the officers in command of troops; the capacity of the officers conducting the administrative and staff services; the fidelity and economy of their disbursements; the condition of all public property, and the amount of money in the hands of each disbursing officer; the regularity of issues and payments; the mode of enforcing discipline by courts-martial, and by the authority of the officers; the propriety and legality of all punishments inflicted; and any information whatsoever concerning the service, in any matter or particular that may merit notice, or aid to correct defects or introduce improvements."

"**472.** Inspectors are required particularly to report if any officer is of intemperate habits, or unfit for active service by infirmity or any other cause."

The above quotation shows that the range of subjects requiring the attention of the inspector is very large; in fact embraces everything connected with the service. His reports should be carefully prepared so as to give the exact truth, which he should tell at all hazards, and without regard to who is hurt.

It is often very difficult for the inspector in our National Guard to know precisely what State property there is which he should examine and report upon. There is a very unfortunate practice in the supply departments of issuing articles direct to regiments and companies without any notice to intermediate headquarters. The goods themselves may be sent direct to the officer for whom they are intended, but if a *duplicate invoice* were in all cases sent through division headquarters to the brigade headquarters, where it could be filed after being entered in the property book against the command receiving the issue, much trouble and confusion would be avoided. The receipt for the goods should be returned through the regular military channels, and the fact entered in the property book.

Requisitions for supplies require the endorsement of the brigade commander. They should in most cases be referred to the brigade inspector for investigation and report. The inspector should keep a private record of all these cases, with dates and copies of his endorsements. Under the present system he never knows, unless by accident, whether the requisition is filled or not. Were the plan indicated above followed the property book at brigade headquarters would give all the facts required.

The duties of division inspectors are similar to those described for a brigade inspector. He must take the same course with troops, batteries or separate companies which are attached directly to division headquarters as the brigade inspector does with the organizations within his jurisdiction. The division inspector has, however, a still further responsibility. He should be held accountable for the proper discharge of their duties by the inspectors of the brigades composing the division.

It is greatly to be regretted that division headquarters are generally considered by the commanders as being practically only avenues for communication between those above and below. A division inspector who properly appreciates the opportunities of his position and is qualified therefor could soon raise the brigade inspectors to his own standard, and very materially increase the efficiency of the command.

It is easy to see from the foregoing that the position of inspector is a very responsible, and, when filled by a conscientious and efficient officer, a very honorable one. He can be instrumental in accomplishing more good or evil than any other officer of his rank. In the language of another, "it is greatly to the credit of the inspector if he is feared and even hated in his command, as it is fair to presume that he has done his duty in reporting the errors of the command, for all troops are more or less derelict, and all troops dislike to be reminded of the fact; and all troops, if not stimulated by the fear of punishment or condemnation, or the desire of reward, or to excel, soon degenerate and become indifferent."

To derive any reliable knowledge of the condition of a regiment by an inspector on parade, it must be minute and thorough. A regiment may look well generally, and prove to be very bad when examined in detail. To a full regiment one entire day should be devoted to its inspection. The memoranda should be made at the time or mistakes will occur and injustice be done."

IMPORTANT COURT-MARTIAL DECISION.—Charles G. Hedge enlisted in Co. E, of the 71st regiment, N. G. S. N., in November, 1875, to serve for a period of seven years. At the time of his enlistment he was a resident of the city of New York, and of full age. He performed duty in Co. E until January 29, 1877, when he made application in writing to the commandant of the company to be transferred to Co. I, 71st regiment. His application was granted, and he was duly transferred to said Co. I and performed duty until March 3, 1877, when he sent a request in writing to the commandant of his company to be dropped from the roll, on the ground that he was a resident of the State of New Jersey, and also by reason of business, on account of both

of which he was unable to perform satisfactorily his duties either to himself or to the regiment to which he was connected. The commandant of Co. I not being satisfied that such application was made in good faith refused to grant the request, and Private Hedge was duly returned to the regimental court-martial of which Capt. Martin L. Van Tine presided, as a delinquent for non-performance of military duty, and he was duly summoned to appear before said regimental court-martial on the 16th day of January, 1878. On the 16th January Private Hedge, on the application of his counsel, obtained from Mr. Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, an order to show cause why the court-martial and the president thereof should not desist and refrain from any further proceeding in relation to any charges which were pending against him for offences, delinquencies and deficiencies before said court-martial, and why a writ of prohibition should not issue out of and under the seal of the Supreme Court absolutely restraining the court-martial and the president thereof from any further proceeding in such matter, with an injunction until the hearing and decision of the motion.

On the 25th of January the motion was argued before Mr. Justice Lawrence, of Supreme Court, at the Chamber thereof, and counsel for the regiment presented affidavits showing that Private Hedge three months after this alleged removal to New Jersey made application to be transferred from Co. E to Co. I; that he performed duty in Co. I until March 3, when he requested to be dropped on account of business and removal from the State, and that within thirteen days thereafter he enlisted in Co. A, of the 7th regiment, notwithstanding he was still, as he alleged, a resident of New Jersey and his business the same as before. The case was ably argued on both sides, and Mr. Justice Lawrence took the papers and kept them under advisement for over eleven days when he rendered the following opinion, viz.:

People ex rel., Hedge, against, Van Tine et al.

OPINION—LAWRENCE, J.—The granting of a writ of prohibition rests on the sound discretion of the court. It will be refused when the relator has another remedy. 43 Barb., 280; 36 Barb., 341; 2 Hill, 367. Upon principle the discretion of the court ought not to be exercised in favor of the relator when it is apparent from the conceded facts of the case that the relator is not acting in good faith. Now the affidavits read in opposition to this motion, show that 13 days after the relator had requested to be relieved and to have his name dropped from the roll of Co. I, of the 71st regiment, on the ground that he had removed from this State to the State of New Jersey, he was not liable to military duty, he enlisted in Co. A, of the 7th regiment.

The reasons therefore which the relator assigned for desiring his having his name dropped from the roll of Co. I (71st) could not have been the true reason; and without passing upon the question whether the relator is liable to military duty in this State, I shall not lend the aid of this court to the relator to enable him in another.

The relator has other remedies if he is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court-martial; but he fails to make out such a case as requires the court to exercise its discretionary power in his favor by granting him a writ of prohibition.

Motion denied with \$10—costs.

S. Hyatt, for relator; Capt. Edwin J. Murfin, for 71st regt.

It is surprising to all, as we believe, that the 7th regiment having the large number of men that they have, should stoop to any act that would hurt the interest of the National Guard, by allowing any person to join who is a member of another military organization in the same military district; and Col. Clark or the captain of Co. A, 7th regiment, to receive a member, well knowing the status of affairs which existed as they did in this case, certainly shows that the 7th regiment is so anxious for members that they do not stop to consider what harm will accrue to the other organization to which the member elect properly and justly belongs; and besides, Col. Clark taking an interest of a vital nature, such as he did in this case, to absolve Private Hedge from duty in the 71st regiment and hold him for duty in the 7th regiment would seem to show indifference to the best interests of the National Guard. The 71st regiment must be congratulated on the victory they have obtained, and it is to be hoped that it will inure to the benefit of the entire National Guard.

AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.—In a letter to the *Spirit of the Times* Geo. W. Wingate says:

There is one of your correspondents with whom I most heartily agree, and whose suggestions, I have noticed with regret, do seem to have met the support from the others which they merit; I refer to Gen. John McComb, of San Francisco, whose letter, advocating an international military match contains an idea which is at once novel, practical, and admirable. There are many reasons why such a match should be had; none why it should not. The National Rifle Association is organized to promote military shooting. Long range practice is valuable in its way; it attracts popular attention; it is the pioneer of other shooting, and fixes the standard of excellence; but it is the sport of the few, not of the many. Only those of means or leisure can, as a rule, devote themselves to it. As Major Leech once remarked to me, it is the "poetry of shooting." Military rifle practice, on the other hand, is the stern prose of common life. Every National Guardsman, every soldier has a military rifle, and there are a thousand of them for one who has a long range "Creedmoor." It is only by interesting the military element that ranges can be made to pay their way, or that the States or the National Government can or should be induced to aid them. It is said that the British riflemen have better guns, and will beat us. I do not admit the fact, and I deny the conclusion. The Remington .50 calibre, used by the National Guard of New York, is a better gun than the Snyder, with its .58 calibre. In four matches between the 48th Oswego and the Belleville Volunteers, reported the best shots in Canada, the New Yorkers won three, and would have won the other, if they had not shot carelessly.

The Henry Martini, being .45 calibre, with a charge of 85 grains, is undoubtedly better than the Remington .50, with a charge of 75 grains, especially at ranges exceeding 500 yards. On the other hand, the experiments of the Ordnance Department show that the Springfield is fully equal to the Henry Martini, and my own experience (though too limited to make it of much value), inclines me to that belief. As to other rifles, I have seen Col. Gildersleeve shoot at 1,000 yards with his Sharps military, almost as well as he could with his Creedmoor, and neither the Sharps nor Remington special military nor the Peabody need fear comparison with any foreign rifle. . . . The only way we will ever get better military rifles, bring to the front men who know how to use them at long range, and induce the public, the National Guard, and the Army to take hold of the thing in earnest, is to get up an International military match where the honor of America, and the reputation of American rifles and riflemen is at stake. There can be no doubt but if such a project should be at once set on foot, both the guns and the men will be forthcoming. If, however, they are not, and we are whipped, it will teach us a valuable lesson. If, on the other hand, we win, it will be the most important thing for rifle shooting in America that has ever taken place.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Capt. Chas. S. Van Norden's Co. B, of the 7th regiment, was drilled at the armory on Feb. 7, the formation being eight sets of fours or thirty-two files. The formation was very slow, it being full ten minutes past eight ere the sergeant was ready to turn over the company. The ranks were opened, and a few movements of the manual commenced the drill, the captain facing the men to the right and critically watching each movement. The fours were next wheeled to the right and marched around the room; step steady but too slow, being barely 104 to the minute; alignments and distances perfect. The manual on the march was excellent, and the carry after the halt

was distinct and uniform. The on right and left into line were handsomely performed, also the right and left fronts into line. Several oblique marches followed, from a halt and on the march, the alignments being, as a rule, perfect, while after a halt, the half face to the front previous to the carry was distinct. The breaking of fours to the rear from the right and left flanks were correctly executed, the company properly throwing the pieces to the right shoulder at the command "rear fours front into line, double time." After an advance to the front, the right and left turns by the company were only fairly executed by the men in "common time" without the order of the instructor. The wheeling from the halt and on the march were invariably properly executed, and notwithstanding the large front a break was not observed. The platoons were next broken, marched in column, wheeled to the right and left, with the continuance of the march; broken into column of four, with advances to the front by the right of platoons, etc., all in a most perfect manner. The junior officers were prompt in giving commands, while the guides and file-closers were well up in their several duties. During the marches in column of platoons the instructor frequently tested the attention of the officers and men, by constant movements in the wheels, allowing barely four paces between the changes, yet not once did officer or man waver in giving or obeying the orders, and the majority of wheels were simply perfect. The manual of arms closed the drill. During this manual the special attention of the instructor was given to the fix and unfix bayonet, and although the time was counted by each man, the clicks were not in unison. It is very satisfactory to an instructor to hear the bayonets click at the same moment; but when this is obtained at the sacrifice of the time of the manual its utility is doubtful. The other movements of the manual were executed together, and in good time. During the drill of this company it was noticed that the instructor as well as his two lieutenants were without arms, unless the wooden gun rod carried by the captain is considered in the regiment as equivalent to the sword. An officer when in uniform and on duty should always wear his sword, unless he is under arrest. The oddity of men under arms being commanded by officers without swords was particularly noticeable during the platoon movements, the officers at times not knowing what to do with their hands, and no doubt feeling very uncomfortable.

NINTH NEW YORK.—On Monday, Feb. 11, Companies B, C and D, of the 9th regiment, were assembled for instruction in the school of the battalion, under the direction of Major Pryer. At 5 minutes past eight, Co. I entered the large drill room with 24 files, followed by Co. C, with 6 files, and by Co. B, at 10 minutes past eight, with 20 1-2 files; total, 50 1-2 files. There were no drummers present, and when, at 8.15, the adjutant ordered "first sergeant's call," the order had to be repeated several times before it was answered. After making the equalization, the detail from Co. I was brought up in a slovenly manner, the sergeant not knowing which flank to dress them on, and finally, when he did reach his position, ordered "company" halt. The details from the other companies were correctly delivered and received. Twenty-five minutes were consumed in this equalization, for it was 18 minutes to nine o'clock when adjutant's call was ordered. Four companies of sixteen files were turned over to the instructor, the formation being spoiled by the countermarching of the companies; the left company being particularly slow in reaching the line and dressing. In the few movements of the manual which followed this, officer "presented arms" at the order from the instructor. The manual of the men was fairly executed. Column of fours was next formed, distance too great and step too fast, and at a fours about many gaps were observed between the fours. On forming line from this column, there was a space large enough to admit another company between the first and second companies. Break from the right to march to the left was fairly done, although distance was lost by the failure of the companies to move to the front in time to continue the line. The movement of the left was marred by the same error. On right into line from column of fours was correct on the part of the men; but the guides, as a rule, failed to mark the new alignment in good time, and one of the companies passed beyond it before dressing. The guides throughout the drill were very imperfect, and more than one of them had to be corrected by the major. At a fours left about, the rear company (original right) failed to execute the movement, with consequent confusion to the column. After a few more movements, one of which, otherwise excellent, was spoiled by the inattention of one four in the left company, the manual at open ranks was executed. Most of the movements in this manual were fairly rendered, the pieces and hands moving in unison, and the men being very steady and attentive; the fix and unfix bayonet was too slow. At the charge bayonet most of the guides executed the movement; in fact, paragraph 189, tactics, directing what part of the manual should be executed by guides and file closers, was completely ignored, the file closers even charging bayonet. This was, however, corrected by the instructor. After a march in column of fours, line was formed by two movements in very fair shape, although the third company did execute double time with out orders. To form the double column of fours was the next movement, and at the "centre forward" the chief of the second division evidently mistook the order for double column, for he advanced his division, instead of the companies being broken to the left and right. A repetition of the movement was good. To form line by fours right, rear companies on right into line, was also well done, the wheeling companies, however, incorrectly executed the support arms after dressing. Single and double ranks were formed and reformed, the battalion marching around the room, with a fair step and average distances. After which the battalion was formed for review, with Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery as the reviewing officer. The ceremony in line was good, but the passage was marred by poor distances and irregular salutes. In accompanying the reviewing officer during the inspection of the line, the major incorrectly sheathed his sword. The battalion was dismissed at the close of the review.

Companies F and G assembled on Tuesday, 12th inst., for drill, in the school of the battalion, being equalized into 4 commands of 16 files. Line was formed at 8.20. A portion of the ceremony of dress parade was executed, the receiving of the reports of 1st sergeants being omitted. It was not well done, and Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, who was in command, ordered a new formation. A few motions of the manual were then tried and fairly executed, after which a march in column of fours was not good, the step too fast, being 125 to the minute, while the distances and alignments were poor, as was shown when wheeled by fours left into line. There was altogether too much crowding, in consequence of which the dressings were not as prompt as they should be. On right into line

was very well done, only the guides who marked the alignment were not prompt, and several failed to invert their pieces. The movement was repeated in fair shape. Companies left front into line was poor, the men, instead of breaking into double time, started on a regular run, and on being informed by the instructor seemed quite surprised to learn there was any difference in the same movement. Right front into line from column of fours and repeat, were very good, and during the marchings in column of fours the battalion was frequently exercised in the manual with poor results. This appears to be the weak point in the 9th, as it is, indeed, in nearly all the National Guard regiments. Centre forward four left and right was executed with the deployment by two movements. All the companies being brought to a support arms at the close; the guides of the left companies also came on the line and inverted pieces. The colonel informed the command that this was a successive formation, and as such should be completed by all the companies coming to a support, and on the movement being repeated it was accordingly done. The instructor was wrong, as the movement is not successive. Again into column of fours, then right front into line faced to the rear. This movement was only passably executed at first, a repetition, however, was well done. After a short rest, Major Fryer assumed command, and the ceremony of a review partly gone through with, Colonel Montgomery being the reviewing officer. The passage was according to the Austin-Morris system, and was only fairly done; the salutes were good, but the distances and alignments were poor. The left into line was marred by the captain of the fourth company marching his company too far, so that when the company had wheeled it lapped half its front in the rear of the one on its right. The passage was again tried, and an improvement was the consequence. Altogether the drill was instructive, and a fair exhibition of the school of the battalion. The sergeants do not seem to be thoroughly posted in their duties, and deserve a good overhauling. Very few of them seemed to know when they should or should not mark the alignment or in what direction to face in order to be right.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Companies G and H of this regiment were assembled for drill and instruction, at the armory, on Feb. 12, under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Wilson. One of the rules in this command, is, that at ten minutes before eight o'clock "drummers' call" is sounded, when the men prepare to "fall in" at the "assembly" at eight o'clock. This insured promptness, and shut off late men, several of whom, by the by, were found among spectators on this occasion. The orders, however, call for assembly at eight o'clock, but at ten minutes to eight on the 12th, a sergeant of Co. G, in a very weak voice, ordered the company to "fall in," in the hall way; the first sergeant then assumed control and completed the formation. During the roll call the men acted as in place rest, the corporal on the right taking the opportunity to adjust the bottom of his trowsers, and the men talking. The company was otherwise formed in good shape, the sergeant evidently understanding his duties, men reporting after the "fall in" and before assembly were however to take the rear rank, which is not just. The companies were immediately after "assembly" marched to the main room equalized in two commands of twenty files, and promptly turned over by the adjutant. The acting sergeant major was hardly equal to the occasion. The drill opened with a march, column of fours, step much too quick, but distances and alignments very good; marches by the flank of companies, forming line advancing and retreating in line, to again form the column of fours were all well executed, the step, however, being lost at almost every change of direction, with considerable shuffling to regain the cadence. At halts during these movements the men were prompt to dress, but company commanders very slow in giving orders. From column of companies, first company right forward fours right was spoiled by the captain of the 2d Co. giving the command too soon, thereby choking the column. A march column of companies, with about from both flanks was well done, but the men of the 2d company were inattentive, many of the fours wheeling to the wrong flank, causing confusion. From this column, companies right forward fours right

FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.—Four drills in rifle practice in each company and troop of this division has been ordered as follows: Two during the month of February if practicable, and two during the month of March next. The instruction given will be in the position and aiming drill (*Wingate's Manual, Articles IV. and V.*), and in the use of the indicators, as prescribed in Circular No. 3, series 1877 from the office of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y. Each one of the drills may be made a part of any regular company drill, but must be of sufficient length to enable the instruction of each member present. Regiments and separate troops which have not been supplied with indicators, are directed to at once make requisition for them, such requisitions to be forwarded through brigade and division headquarters in the usual manner.

and the fix and unfix bayonet of the battalion was most wretched, no two men executing the movement alike. After a short rest, right of companies rear into column was executed, the captains failing to march with the first four, but merely noting the point of rest and stepping to it; they also gave the order "four left" before the rear of their companies had passed them. At companies right wheel the captain of the second company allowed his command to go beyond the perpendicular before giving the command "halt," and placed his left guide two yards in advance of the pivot before dressing, thus causing the pivot guide to advance or have an oblique alignment. Movements and deployments in close column right and left in front were all excellent, and were the best executed movements of the drill, not a single hitch occurring during the several formations. The ranks were here again opened, this time the lieutenant of the first company remembering his duty came to the front, and the manual was again repeated, showing a marked improvement. The men throughout the drill were very steady, paid good attention to orders, and were ready and anxious to learn; indeed it was often necessary for them to pay the closest attention to the orders of their captains or they could not distinguish the commands, they being delivered in a very low voice. This was particularly noticeable in the second co. This officer, too, was at fault in orders during the drill, for twice he commanded "left dress" from the right of his company, and once in column of fours ordered "left forward, fours left;" instead of "right forward fours right." The men, however, understood what was wanted and obeyed the orders to the opposite flanks. Altogether it was a good working drill, and the companies need not be ashamed of their proficiency in either the school of the company or battalion. Are white gloves a part of the fatigue uniform of the officers of

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—The first of a double set of wing drills, fatigue and full dress, was held at the armory of this regiment, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7. Companies F, A, D and K, composing the right wing, were at twenty minutes past eight o'clock formed into six commands of twelve files front, with the lieut.-colonel as instructor. The equalization was rapid and the formation excellent, the companies moving into line, and being promptly dressed in fine shape. On receiving the command the instructor commenced with the manual of arms, the execution of which might be considered good for the average regiment, but not up to what was expected from the 23d. The motions were not uniform—the time not good, while at the right shoulder

the heads would duck, seemingly to avoid the piece. The advance by the flank of wings was the first movement, from which a march to the rear was ordered. The rear men however, failed to hear the order, and at the about the wings were in position to march through themselves. This error was quickly rectified, and on repetition was smoothly executed, with the exception that quite a number of the men faced "left about." The battalion was then broken into column of fours, the distances being poor, step nearly 120 to the minute, while the allowance made between companies by the right guides was too great. This latter error was not corrected throughout the drill. Companies right forward, fours right, and then wheel by fours into column with an open order and inspection of arms, were the next movements, after which the companies were wheeled into line. On completing the movement considerable of a gap was found to exist between the 5th and 6th companies, though which guide was at fault it was impossible to determine. The loadings and firings were then taken up, and at the command "load," the guides incorrectly retired to the rear, but were quickly corrected by the instructor. The firings were in the main excellent, the slowness of the commandant of the 5th company in line marring the general effect. The volleys were not given in good time. After "posts," the battalion advanced and retreated in line in very handsome manner; but in the fours about, after a second advance, the commandant of the third company was in much trouble as to where his command commenced or ended, and he straggled from right to left seeking his proper position. He was also confused as to the correct point of dress. A centre forward, with a deployment right and left front into line, was most beautifully rendered, the fours coming up in fine shape, halting promptly, making the carry distinct and the dress perfect. After another retreat in line, the fours were broken to the right and a front into line ordered, when all but the 2d company took up the double time without orders. A repetition was excellent. A wheel into column was neatly performed, but at fours right about the echo of the hall for the second time spoiled a movement, for the rear companies mistook the command for "right forward fours right," and were compelled to counter-march and oblique to regain their places. Several double time movements were next executed, not at all satisfactory; the step was very quick, distances and alignment ragged, while the hands as a rule were not raised about the waist belt. Considering that this drill room is on the ground floor, and that every facility can be obtained for double time marchings, the execution of this regiment in their double time is much inferior to that of the New York 22d. Several marches, column of fours and company fronts, were next executed with changes of direction. The step and distances were good, but the wheelings were most unsatisfactory. Markers were finally placed at the wheeling points, when the arcs were properly formed, but on their removal the changes were again ragged, and in one or two instances an oblique was made in order that the guides might cover. The column of fours were again marched around the hall, when on right into line was executed, the files commencing to fire on reaching the new alignment. The movements were well done; but the guides remained to mark the alignment, after the "front" of the captains and while the firing was going on. The lieut.-colonel instructed the guides as to their duties under these circumstances. A repetition of these movements was handsomely executed, the firing being rapid with hardly a single motion slurred. The double time movements were again taken up, with very little improvement, and although an on the left close column of divisions from column of fours was fairly executed the general performance was not clean. Marchings by the flank of divisions, by the front, with changes of direction were excellent, as was the formation of wings, the changes to column of fours, the breaking of companies and the final wheel into line. Throughout the men were remarkably steady, and although the drill was a fatiguing one not a man flagged. The dismissal was poor, the strain being eased, and the men becoming somewhat careless. On February 12th, this drill was repeated, the men being in full dress, and at the close a promenade concert was held. The drill ordered for Feb. 27 has been countermanded, and the 26th substituted. Admission will be had by ticket.

and must be corrected before the company will ever be presentable in this part of drill. The manual of arms were very good, but if more attention is paid to the cadence the improvement will be far worth the trouble. The inspection was commendatory, but no more so than we expected, knowing the company's worth, and we were well pleased with our visit.

Company C.—Co. C labored under the disadvantage of a large proportion of new men, and taking this into consideration the errors in several instances were very excusable. The "turn out" was unusually good (three commissioned officers and forty-six enlisted men, all but one upon the roll, out of a positive forty-eight allowed by the State), and the company deserved credit for its exertion in this matter. Opening of ranks for inspection the field, music took position in line of file-clearer instead of between the third sergeant and first lieutenant. Closing of ranks, previous to taking arms, the lieutenants remained in front of the company in place of returning to its rear. Arms, accoutrements (except knapsacks), and uniforms in excellent condition. The company movements included march in column of fours; march by the flank; forming line; march in line, to the rear, etc.; forming column of twos from column of fours; column of files from column of twos; march by the flank; on left into line; march by the flank, etc. But very few errors were noticeable, and mainly confined to distance, except in one instance, where, in forming double rank, after taking distance, the company was put in march instead of wheeling into line, halting, and dressing. The manual was fair, but firing poor, as several commands were omitted. Co. C has improved very materially since we last saw it at drill, and we trust its future progress will continue as bright as its past.

Company D.—Co. D is to be credited with having in line every man upon the rolls, and every man the State allows. The company commander failed to pay Major Wellington the customary salute, and brought the company to order and gave inspection of arms, the latter command before the dress and general appearance of the men had been noted. The entire inspection was beautifully rendered, and hardly an error marked the ceremony. The pieces were found in fine condition, the battalion commander stating he never saw a better stack of arms, and we can bear witness to their being well kept; accoutrements (except knapsacks) well preserved. Company movements well executed, and the platoon drill a feature. Manual of arms good, full of life, and an exact cadence. Loadings and firings good, except that the order "load in three times" should be omitted. Co. D passed a highly creditable inspection, and the inhabitants of East Boston ought to congratulate themselves upon having such a command in the "island ward."

ALABAMA.—The fourth annual ball of the Montgomery Greys came off at their armory on the evening of January 22. The hall was beautifully decorated with the Federal, the flags of various other nationalities, and those of the company. The arms were gracefully arranged around the hall, over which shields were hung containing the names of the various companies composing the 2d Alabama regiment, to which this company belongs; and on each side of the large double window, around which the Federal flag was beautifully festooned, hung the pictures of ex-Capt. John G. Winter and of the present Capt. Thos. G. Jones. The picture of Capt. Jones—a large life size bust—was quite a surprise to him, for it was privately gotten up by Corporal Donald on the day of the ball and the day previous, which reflected great credit upon his genius & skill. Representatives from the whole State were present in the persons of beautiful young ladies, who seemed to vie with each other in the magnificence of their costumes. Gen. Joe Wheeler, Alabama's famous cavalry general; Gens. E. P. Alexander, D. B. Frye, and W. W. Allen were among the prominent citizens present. The uniforms of the various members of the company looked splendidly as did that of the Governor's Guard present. About half-past two o'clock the band played "Home, Sweet Home," which was an indication that the fourth annual hop had ended. Taking it all in all this hop was a most complete success.

RHODE ISLAND.—At a meeting of the Newport Artillery company, held February 1, Col. J. H. Powell, the late commanding officer, was presented with a handsome testimonial by the company. It is a miniature fac simile of the brass six-pounder cannon used by the company, the only difference being that the gun is made of gold, the carriage, caisson, etc., being of bronze. It is about a foot in length, and stands upon a bronze base, bearing the inscription, John Hare Powell. From the Newport Artillery Company, of the town of Newport, November 3, 1877. It was made by the Gorham M. F. G. Co., and cost about \$600. A more beautiful or appropriate testimonial of the esteem in which the colonel is held by his late comrades of the Artillery could scarcely be conceived. He was, when on duty, a strict disciplinarian—the model of a soldier; yet at all other times he was in reality a comrade.

VARIOUS ITEMS

— THE bill incorporating the New Jersey Rifle Association has passed the Assembly.

— The Directors of the Paris Exposition have determined to offer prizes for competition in an international rifle match.

— THE armory commission are opposed to a brigade armory at the old Reservoir, but favor one at Washington Square.

— THE Washington Greys will celebrate Washington's birth-

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors National

— An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors National Rifle Association will be held on Tuesday, February 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

— The annual dinner and reunion, 1876, of the Veteran Corps, 22d Infantry, will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York city, on Tuesday evening, February 26, at 7 o'clock P. M.

armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday, February 26, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund for the completion of the "Soldier's Home," at Bath, N. Y.

—SEPARATE Troop G, 11th New York Brigade, will hold mounted drills at the Riding Academy, 163 Clymer street, Brooklyn, on Tuesdays, December 12, 19 and 26, and March 12, 19 and 26. Members may use their own horses if they so desire.

—CAPT. Cochen, 13th New York, against whom charges and specifications have been preferred by his colonel, has protested against Lieut.-Col. Beadle, of the 13th, sitting as a member of the court-martial. After deliberation the court allowed the

— THE Frazer \$250 prize will very probably be offered in a team competition for volley firing at the Creedmoor Spring Meeting. Teams of eight from any military company, the men to take ammunition from a box in the rear, and serve from the cartridge box, firing a certain number of rounds in a given time.

— Cor. Rueger, 32d New York, has appointed Major Louis

— Col. Krueger, and New York, has appointed Major Louis Finkelman, First Lieut. Wm. F. Grotz and Second Lieut. Charles Jungmann a board to examine into the qualifications of elected non-commissioned officers. The marksmen's badges will be distributed to the winners some time next month. Thirty-eight members are entitled to them.

new days, and will be issued on requisition, with cartridges for rifle practice. The General Inspector of Rifle Practice recommends that this practice should be restricted to those who have previously made, at least, an average of immers with the indicator.

—The regimental examining board for non-commissioned officers in the 9th New York for the year 1878 will consist of Capt. W. J. Kirkland, president, Capt. R. A. Britton and Lieut. Chas. Housman. The board will meet the second Monday in each month, when all non-commissioned officers newly elected are directed to report thereto without further orders. Commandants of companies, after each election, are required to make an immediate return of those elected to the adjutant.

— A COURT-MARTIAL to consist of Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald, th; Major Richard V. Young, 8th; Capt. Howland A. Robbins, brigade staff, and Maj. David E. Williamson, judge-advocate, has been ordered to convene at the armory of the 8th regiment, No. 26 West Twenty-third street, for the trial of commissioned officers of the 3d New York brigade below the rank of major for delinquency during the year 1877.

— The American Guard, 71st New York, will out-Herod Herod.

In the manner in which the reception, dress parade, review, guard mount, and presentation of marksmen's badges, at the Hippodrome, on February 22, will be carried to completion. The reception committee, consisting of Major R. A. McAlpin, Capt. M. L. Vantine, and Lieuts. T. T. Saifer and E. A. Rachan, are leaving no stone unturned to make the entertainment successful. The sale of boxes was a perfect success, while, although several thousand tickets were issued, it has now become a matter of favor to obtain one.

BRAVE.—Gen. J. H. Blauvelt, commanding the 7th New York Brigade, Nyack, has ordered a court-martial to convene at the armor of Company G, 27th Regt., Morrisania, on Monday, Feb. 18, at 8 P.M., for the trial of commissioned officers who have been absent from parades or drills during the year 1877. The court consists of Col. John T. Underhill, 27th, president; Lieut.-Col. Alfred Cooley, 16th Battalion; Capt. S. C. Howe, Separate Troop E, Cavalry, and Maj. Geo. K. Chase, judge-advocate.

BRAVE.—Gen. Daniel D. Wylie has forwarded copies of the following letter to the commandants of the regiments who use the State Arsenal for drill purposes during the season: "111 Broadway, New York, Feb. 9, 1878. Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance—Sir: During the temporary repairs which have been instituted for the strengthening of the drill hall of the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, this city, I have discovered that the floor timbers are badly decayed by dry rot, and to such an extent that I must protest against the resumption of drills until a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the timbers be made. Very respectfully, Geo. E. Harding, C. E., Superintending Engineer." From this letter it will be seen that there is very little prospect of either wing or battalion drills being held in the building this winter. Under the existing plan of only recognizing battalion drills or parades for the annual uniform fund some of the New York city regiments will suffer from the closing of this building.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BATON ROUE.—We are always glad to receive suggestions concerning the interests of the enlisted men of the Army, but we do not think the time is well chosen to ask Congress for an increase of their pay.

E. W. C. asks: What is necessary for an ex-soldier of the U.S. Army to do in order to get a place as inmate of the National Asylum at Hampton, Va.? ANSWER.—Apply to Gen. B. F. Butler at Washington, D. C. He has superintendence of these homes.

P. H. S., Rochester, N. Y., asks: Would it be proper for a captain commanding a company during an exhibition drill to caution his company, if they were breaking, to come out in the centre, or shorten the step, or any other command he could give to prompt them? ANSWER.—During a drill the captain would be justified in cautioning or prompting his men in the execution of the maneuvers. If, however, at a competitive drill, the rules made to govern the contest prohibited prompting, the captains must abide by said rules.

CAPTAIN OF G asks: Is a captain in the Illinois N. G. after resigning, and the resignation being accepted, still under military obligations in the rank or file? Is he not entirely relieved from any duty, or fully discharged by his resignation, although being elected for three years, but serving six months? ANSWER.—His resignation having been accepted he is no longer in the military service of the State.

THIRD ARTILLERY asks: A deserter surrendering under the G.O., 1873, and serving his time out forfeits his retained pay; but on re-enlisting within the specified time, is he entitled to \$2 more per month than his pay would have been in the 1st year had he not deserted (i.e., in case of a private, \$18), or \$2 more than the regular \$18, which might be considered (in case of a private) the "regular pay of his grade" mentioned in the act of 1854? ANSWER.—After serving out his full five years on first enlistment and then re-enlisting within specified time, he is entitled to the benefits both of the act of August 4, 1854, and May 15, 1873, i.e., his pay will be \$18 per month, one dollar of which would be retained, monthly, until expiration of enlistment.

THE Turf, Field and Farm says: On Friday of last week we ran up to Tarrytown and took a glance at Mr. Robert Bonner's horses in winter quarters. The stallions, mares, geldings, and colts are in excellent condition, and as one trotter after another was led out we wondered what Mr. Bonner could want with any more horses. There are some twenty flyers at the farm which can trot in 2:20 or better, while the buds of promise number more than forty. The brood mares will swell the list at Tarrytown to over one hundred head. And yet Mr. Bonner keeps buying. Starlite takes it quietly summer and winter. He enjoys himself in all kinds of weather. He is good tempered, and, therefore, easily kept in condition. Gen. Withers and others have pronounced him a grand stallion for the high bred mares of Kentucky. Instead of sending him to the Blue Grass region, Mr. Bonner is purchasing Kentucky mares and bringing them to New York for the benefit of Starlite. By-and-by we shall see how the experiment works. In driving to the farm we saw two horses harnessed to a farm wagon, toiling up the hill with a load of ashes. We asked what they were, and were a little surprised to learn that one of them had a record of 2:39, and that the other had trotted in 2:35. A pretty good work team, that. But as they are not fast enough for Mr. Bonner to drive on the road, he converted them into draft animals. There are any number of horses on Jerome avenue every afternoon which are classed as wonders by their enthusiastic owners which cannot trot anything like as fast as the two we saw toiling up the hill with a farm wagon at their heels. This little incident speaks volumes. It shows the kind of mettle which Mr. Bonner has got together for driving purposes.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—On this subject a correspondent of the Washington *Herald*, who writes from Standing Rock, says: I can see no other means that will tend so much to elevate and improve the morale of our Army as to offer something to induce men of education and of good family to enter the ranks. I believe such men would adopt the Army as a profession were there, after an honorable term of service, some reward. But now if a private soldier is a man of intelligence and culture he has doomed himself by entering the ranks. Instead of giving commissions to men as rewards for political labor, or to "find a place" for some civilian, Congress would do well, in the proposed reorganization of the Army, to direct their attention to the morale, and to make it possible for the men of the better classes to enter the ranks.

THE New York *World's* Washington correspondent Feb. 12, says: "Section 1204 of the Revised Statutes provides that promotions in the Line shall be made through the whole Army in its several lines of artillery, cavalry and infantry. The attention of Congress has been called to the alleged fact that in defiance of this statute promotions have been made in regiments where vacancies existed from such regiments, instead of by the selection of officers from other regiments who on account of the length of time that they had been in the Service were entitled to the positions. The Senate Military Committee to-day appointed Senators Wadeigh and Cockrell a subcommittee to examine the facts and report the result of their investigation. Should it be ascertained that promotions have been made contrary to law a lively fight is expected to take place in the Army regarding them."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Italian squadron has been ordered to the Levant. The English infantry are being supplied with a new bayonet 4½ inches longer than the old one.

It is officially stated that the losses of the Russian armies in Bulgaria and Asia Minor up to Jan. 10 were 82,195 men.

AFTER a two hours' fight on the night of Jan. 18, the Russians captured a Turkish train of 3,000 wagons, losing four officers and forty-six men.

THE Chinese have taken Kashgar by a coup de main, and the country is now in their power. The Emir Beg fled to Russian territory and asks for Russian support.

A MEMORIAL window to the memory of the officers and men of the English service who fell in the Ashantee war of 1873-74, whether by wounds or sickness, has just been placed in St. Michael's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

THE Emperor of Germany, evidently well satisfied with his hearty reception in the new province last year, will visit Alsace again this year. He will be present at the Autumn Maneuvres of the 15th Army Corps, when he will fix his headquarters at Strasburg.

A BERLIN publisher has issued an index, or "repertorium," of the contents of all the German military magazines and periodicals which have been published during the last sixteen years. There is hardly a military subject which has not been written about in one or other of the magazines.

THE Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Russian government is at present engaged in framing a regular plan for constructing a Black Sea fleet—so many vessels and so much tonnage every year, as is provided in the German Flottengrundplan, which has proved so successful. The work is to be taken in hand at once."

A TELEGRAM from Richmond, Va., 8th inst., to the Philadelphia *Press*, says: "Major O. E. Norton, of the English army, who has been on a visit to friends in one of the lower counties of this State, has to-night received a telegram from the commandant of his regiment, informing him that all leaves of absence granted officers of that army had been rescinded, and that they were ordered to return to their commands at once. This officer was directed to report to his regiment without an hour's delay."

THE Cleopatra—with her famed freight, the Needle, whose name she bears—arrived safely in the East India Docks, London, Jan. 21, from Ferrol, which port she left on the previous Tuesday, in tow of the *Anglia*, the most powerful of the Thames tugs, after an uneventful but very good passage. The Needle has had an eventful career, setting forth upon a sea voyage after so many centuries of quiet repose on the banks of the Nile, to be abandoned in a storm and picked up by a passing vessel and towed into port.

IRON says of the British army: Some alarm has been manifested of late lest our army and navy should be under-officered. There is not much fear of this. Whatever misfortunes our soldiers and sailors may be doomed to undergo in future, wars will not be brought about by lack of leaders. For the 297 ships in commission in the navy there are 332 admirals, and 151 regiments are supplied with 828 generals. Besides these generals there are nearly 1,300 colonels, and 2,000 lieutenant-colonels, in all, 13,908 superior officers, of whom 11,167 are on full pay. But where are the soldiers and sailors?

ALTHOUGH the Danube Steam Navigation Company is the largest undertaking of the kind in Europe, still the waters of the great river are not yet turned to full account. The Rhine is navigable for steamboats from Mannheim to Rotterdam, a distance of 330 English miles; the Elbe is navigable from Nelnik to Hamburg, a distance of 580 miles. On the Danube and its affluents, 2,750 English miles are navigable by steam. The shipping of the Danube, in proportion to that of the Rhine, is, however, much less important. Fears as to the future are also arising; it is uncertain what will become of the mouths of the Sulina.

THE London *Times* reports that the contract for the 100 torpedo boats, recently ordered by the Russian government, has been taken by the two leading shipbuilding firms at St. Petersburg. They are to be exact copies of the torpedo boats built last year by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., which attained during their trial on the river Neva a speed of twenty-two statute miles an hour. Fifty of these boats are to be completed within six months, and to insure the utmost dispatch, the orders for the machinery have been distributed among a large number of firms. Arrangements have been made for transporting the boats when finished by rail from St. Petersburg to Odessa.

AT a conference of English volunteers held at the Royal United Service Institute, London, Jan. 22, Lieut.-Col. Hill in the course of some remarks on the English volunteers, said: I wonder that men can be induced to join a service which pays so little attention to their health and comfort. This last summer I marched my men into camp drenched to the skin, and some have never recovered from the effect. Not a murmur was heard; and though a mere swamp, the camp duties were cheerfully performed. Sir, I have never found anything but cheerful obedience, and those who fancy, when they hear of want of discipline in the volunteers, that we are in the condition so graphically described by Dryden—

And now in fields the rude militia swarm,
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast expense;
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence;
Stout once a month, they march, a blustering band,
And ever, but in times of need, at hand—
In summing arms they make a short essay,
Then hasten to be drunk—the business of the day—
make a very grave mistake.

AT a recent meeting of English volunteers, it was agreed that a model bayonet should be shorter than the one at present in use, "say, 9 in. long, shaped like a broad and pointed knife, that might be used in a hand-to-hand scuffle, and worn in the belt dagger fashion. This would not be heavy enough, when affixed to the end of the rifle, to spoil the aim, as sword-bayonets do, and the three-edged bayonet is next to useless in a man's hand, besides being too long to be of much service. The knife-bayonet would be as effectual in action as though it was three times its length, and would not take so long to pull out of a man's body as the present bayonet does, and as a knife, would have a hundred other uses."

MANTHORPE BEY, the English commodore of the Turkish flying squadron, returned to Pera on Sunday. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "He reports the general absence of torpedoes on the coast, and that Sebastopol is practically impregnable against a sea attack, even if it were made by the whole English navy. Sebastopol is defended by huge earthworks, armed with 35-ton guns. The Bey also reports that Kertch is impregnable, and that the Russian artillery fire exhibits good practice, several shells having at different times burst on the decks of the Turkish ironclads, fortunately without doing any injury. He speaks of the Turkish sailors as being courageous fighters, as well as good seamen."

A TRIAL is about to take place of a newly invented hydro-steam governor on board an English naval vessel, with a view to prove its power in preventing engines racing in a sea-way, and so saving the great risk all screw ships run of breaking down their machinery. This invention may be connected with the bridge, so that the officer of the watch can have entire control of the engines, easing or stopping them without using the telegraph. The machine itself is described "as small, simple, and perfect. It combines the advantage of being close to its work, in direct communication with the throttle valve, and taking up little space. It cannot get out of order, but can be set so as to cut off the steam instantaneously, or allow one or two revolutions. It allows work to be resumed as instantaneously."

THE German navy has been increased by three vessels—the *Sachsen*; named after the chief of the German admiralty, which has been launched at Bredow; the *Moltke*, launched at Dantzig; and the ironclad corvette *Saxe*, which is a vessel of a novel type. The *Sachsen* and the *Moltke* are constructed of iron with inner linings of zinc and teak, and they are intended for service on distant stations. The *Saxe* belongs to the category of vessels reserved for the defence of the German coasts. She only carries iron plates amidships to protect the boilers and the engines; and instead of the iron plates which in other vessels of this kind are placed both fore and aft, she carries at each end about 7 ft. below the water level a convex deck strongly plated, and without any kind of aperture. Inside this deck is a lining of cork about 4 ft. wide and of the same thickness, which is intended to maintain the equilibrium of the vessel in case either her bow or stern should be struck by an enemy's fire. Upon her deck of wrought iron are two ironclad turrets, one of which placed in the stern has four guns, while the other placed in the bow of the vessel has only one, but a much larger gun. The *Saxe* also carries a spur, 10 ft. long, shaped like a lance. The vessel is propelled by two four-boiler engines, quite separate from each other, and each of 2,300 horse power.

THE Canadians are making preparations to defend their seaboard frontier in case of difficulty with Russia, and some of the Canadian troops will offer themselves for service in the field. A correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, says: "Although we can no longer count on foreign legions, I believe the time is approaching when our colonies will be able to afford us unlimited help. I have just returned from a tour in Canada, and through the kindness of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., commanding the militia, I have his reports of 1875 and 1876 before me. Before reading his reports I was struck with the military spirit of the Canadians, and the conflict in consequence with their Government, which has little money to spare for the militia, from the cost of continually extending its possessions in the magnificent western territory of the Dominion. Sir Selby Smyth says in his report of 1876: 'There is a great military spirit among all classes of the population of Canada, which would insure immense efforts and sacrifices in the event of alarm or apprehension of danger. It has been frequently exhibited, and it is hardly necessary for me to bring it again to notice so prominently, except with the view of adding that, given that valuable element of zealous patriotism, it should be cultivated and encouraged in every possible way to serve the country efficiently, if ever suddenly required to be called into action.' The active militia of ten out of twelve districts were called out in 1876 for training. This force consisted of five regiments of cavalry, 15 field batteries, 40 garrison batteries, and 19 battalions of infantry. Sir Selby Smyth remarks, 'It must be borne in mind that the active militia is but the advance guard of the army of Canada, in case a general call to arms should occur. The real force of the country should then be represented by the reserve militia, amounting to some 600,000 men.' This prodigious force actually exists, and is enrolled! The country, however, is poor, and in consequence of want of funds the active militia were of necessity much below their strength when called out. The artillery, however, under the careful inspection of Lieut.-Col. T. Bland Strange, R.A., Dominion inspector of artillery, is in fine condition, and the field-guns are of the latest and most approved pattern."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* does not believe that, as they are at present circumstanced, the Russians dream of going to Gallipoli, even if there were no

Turks to defend it, because their occupation of Gallipoli would be a direct defiance to Great Britain in an attempt to control the Dardanelles, which could not succeed. There are no fortifications of any consideration at Balair or Gallipoli, and if the Russians were to occupy either they could not prevent the landing of an enemy in the Bay of Saros in rear of them, any more than they could prevent the passage of the Dardanelles by iron-clads or heavily armed vessels. The straits below Gallipoli open out towards Lampsaki opposite, and the water is deep enough at the eastern side to permit men-of-war to pass up and take positions which would enable them to search out "the Lines" nearly half way across the Peninsula, and the other half could be very much "worried" by vessels in the Gulf of Saros. The strong pentagon originally designed by General le Vaillant to crown the works was never completed. Suppose the Russians to come down on Gallipoli, and put them inside the Lines of Balair, still they could not bar the Straits, for they have no heavy artillery nor torpedoes. They could get these, of course, in time, but it is not to be imagined that time would be given to them for the purpose; and these facts are quite well known, and may account for the declaration that they do not intend to go to Gallipoli. If the entrance to the Dardanelles is to be guarded, it is best done at the very place on the E. and W. shores, where the castles of Asia and of Europe and their auxiliary works are situated. A force supported by a fleet on both flanks would, however, be in a very commanding position against any assailant coming from the north.

ADVANTAGE is being taken of the snow to transport a large number of heavy guns from the Russian foundries in the Ural Mountains to the fortifications at Vladivostock. A consignment of torpedoes is also on its way to the Pacific ocean. The correspondent of a St. Petersburg naval newspaper, *Yacht*, gives an account of an attempt made by Admiral Ryder, of the English navy, to find out what was doing at Vladivostock. "The English officers," he says, "with great pertinacity and no small amount of impudence, tried to inspect our batterie, but in this they were checked

by our authorities, additional sentries having been stationed everywhere about Vladivostock. Finding themselves baffled in one spot, they sought another—on the hills overlooking the town, where, with glass in hand, the Admiral and his staff could be seen intently inspecting the forts. At the same time another party of officers descended towards the beach, under the pretext of walking and fishing. At first they were not checked in this, and, *flaneur* fashion, they gradually drew near the batteries, where they broke into two parties, the one cunningly drawing the sentries into conversation while the others stole away in the direction of the forts. Circumvented in this, they took to boats, but were again out-maneuvered, the authorities having set a large number of crews to watch the waters." They then put themselves in communication with a Frenchman, named Husein, who is reported to have given them information about the magazines, and who has accordingly been expelled from the country. The *Yacht* continues: "At the time of the arrival of the English the defensive measures in connection with the batteries had been suspended. Immediately after their departure, the works were recommenced with unprecedented vigor. The troops were called out, the sailors of the Pacific fleet landed, and 500 laborers engaged, and now we are working at the defences as though the hostile armament of England were off our very shores. When it does come we shall give the officers a warmer reception than we gave the lot just gone."

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BIRTHS.

GRIFFING.—In Philadelphia, on the 7th of February, 1878, to the wife of Paymaster Geo. H. Griffing, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

TAYLOR-BRYSON.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1878, by the Rev. W. Nelson McVicker, Medical Inspector John Y. Taylor, U. S. Navy, and Belle, daughter of Commodore Andrew Bryson, U. S. Navy. No cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HOLCOMBE.—February 8, FLORENCE HOLCOMBE, only daughter of Mrs. Sara M. Holcombe and the late Lieutenant A. A. Holcombe, U. S. Navy. Funeral from her late residence, No. 224 Second street southeast, Washington, on Monday, 11th inst.

MACRAE.—Feb. 8, 1878, in 10 minutes after 5 A.M., of pneumonia, Colonel NATHANIEL C. MACRAE, U. S. A., aged 73 years. The deceased was born in Prince William Co., Va.; graduated at West Point in 1826, and was placed on the retired list at the breaking out of the Rebellion, at which time he held the full rank of Major and a brevet of Colonel.

MAHON.—At Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 16, Mrs. JULIA M. MAHON, wife of the late Dr. David N. Mahon, of Carlisle, and daughter of the late Rear-Admiral J. B. Montgomery, U. S. N.

WEATON.—At Utica, N. Y., at the residence of their maternal grandmother, Mrs. General Morris S. Miller, of malignant scarlet fever, on Saturday, Feb. 2, FRANK aged 19 months; on Sunday, Feb. 3, CATHERINE NAVARRE, aged three and a half years and OCTAVIA MAGOME, aged seven years, children of Gen. Frank and Maria B. Wheaton.

GRAND RECEPTION, DRESS PARADE, REVIEW, AND GUARD MOUNTING BY THE Seventy-First Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., AT GILMORE'S GARDEN, FEB. 22, 1878, At 8 o'clock P.M.
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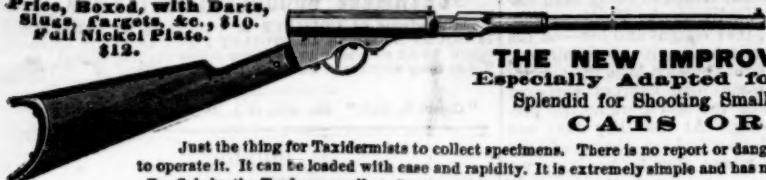
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